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The Hongkong Telegraph

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三井禮 號十三月十英港香 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1940. 日十三月九

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Consult—
GILMAN'S

BRITAIN PLANS TO ATTACK FROM SEA AND AIR TO DEFEND GREECE

ITALIANS FAIL TO MAKE PROGRESS IN CAMPAIGN

Special to the "Telegraph".

BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO GREECE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE THE FORM OF A DIRECT ATTACK BY SEA ON ITALIAN BASES, ACCORDING TO LONDON DECLARATIONS MADE YESTERDAY AND QUOTED BY "DOMEI."

AIR DEFENCES AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN GREECE WILL ALSO BE SET UP, WHILE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GREECE.

The British War Cabinet went into a lengthy session yesterday afternoon and considered reports by the chiefs of staff. Another meeting was held last night.

It was officially reported that before the evening the first units of rapidly moving British forces had already taken up their stations at points in the Ionian Sea.

According to other reports Britain plans to establish an air base at Corfu from where British planes will be able to help guard Greek cities from air attack, and simultaneously carry out counter-attacks within striking distance against important Italian bases across the Ionian Sea.

ITALY FORCED TO TAKE BACK SEAT

"Hands Off" Says Hitler

ZURICH, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—A Franco-German agreement has been made possible only by Hitler at the Florence meeting, persuading Mussolini to accept limitation of Italy's territorial aspirations with regard to France, in the opinion of diplomatic observers here.

Italian aspirations envisaged the cession by France of Corsica, Savoy and Tunis, but it is understood that under the new settlement, France will retain Corsica and Savoy, and possibly even Nice. With regard to Tunis, nothing is known.

It is thought likely that Italy stipulated that she receive compensation at the expense of Greece.

Other concessions Germany probably made to France include:

French retention of Lorraine but not Alsace.

The transfer of the Vichy Government to Paris.

The moving northwards of the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory.

France's Obligations

In return for these concessions, France will be bound to co-operate in economically and politically in establishing under German leadership a "new order" in Europe aimed against Britain.

It is thought here that France will probably hand over to the Axis Powers, naval bases on her Mediterranean coast and French North Africa. The French Colonial Army would probably not fight again Britain unless it were attacked but the possibility of the French Fleet participating in the war cannot be excluded.

Peace Talks Denied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There is no foundation to rumours of peace negotiations or cessions of territory by the French Government to Germany and Italy, states a French Embassy statement issued here to day.

The statement also denies that the Axis Powers have the use of strategic bases or that there is any curtailment of French sovereignty in any point in France or the Empire.

No Strategic Bases

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—DUBLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—In a statement issued to-day said the Minister, was authorized to deny the report that strategic bases in France or her Colonies had been placed at the disposal of Italy or Germany.

No Armistice Day Celebrations

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

20th October, 1940.

"I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Peoples' will be as usual."

MOSCOW MOVES

Diplomats Work On Balkan War

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Speeding cars through the foreign colony here to-day bore witness to the intense diplomatic activity due to the Balkan

The Greek Minister, M. Diamantopoulos, called early on Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Rossi, is understood to have seen the German envoy, Herr von Schulenburg.

The Soviet press publishes long accounts of the Italo-Greek developments.

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Although news from the north is still very scanty, it was known early to-day that the Greek High Command was satisfied with the progress of operations.

Rallying To Colours

London, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Greeks all over the world are rallying to the colours, or where this is impossible they are trying to join the British Army.

Greeks in London are clamouring to be allowed to fight.

In Istanbul, crowds of Greek youths are besieging the Greek Legation demanding to be sent home to fight.

An army of 20,000 Greeks is being raised in Egypt.

Greek Ships Safe

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Immediate steps are being taken to see

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

U.S. Far East Evacuees: No Financial Help

Special to the "Telegraph".

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The State Department to-day said that Americans in the Far East who lack funds for evacuation will receive the same treatment as those who were assisted to leave Europe; namely, that the State Department would help locate relatives or friends or employers who can contribute to the removal cost.

Officials said the State Department never had funds sufficient to pay for the removal of any substantial number of citizens from any region, and at present

only had a tiny fund for use by a very few totally destitute persons.

So far, no official instructions have

been made public because the position adopted by Turkey



METAXAS' CALL TO ARMS

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—With all confidence in our great and heroic Ally we are going to base our common, certain victory on the eternal principles of

mortality, justice and liberty established 3,000

years ago on the sacred soil we are now defending,"

says General Metaxas,

Premier of Greece, in reply to the message Mr. Winston

Churchill sent him on Monday.

General Metaxas added:

"With the same spirit

and resolution which led us to oppose aggression by a

perfidious adversary we are

going to march on to a final

triumph."

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NAZIS HAVE BAD DAY IN AIR

Special to the "Telegraph".

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—It was officially stated at 9 o'clock to-night that 22 German planes had been shot down during the day, and that seven British planes were missing, though four of the pilots were safe.

The communiqué added: "Late this afternoon, enemy aircraft, flying at considerable altitudes made a second attack on the Portsmouth area, dropped a number of bombs and damaging several houses and shops. Some casualties were caused including a small number killed."

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—The German High Command stated this evening that during to-day's attack on Lowestoft, a British trawler was hit and began to list. During the night bombing raids were intensified on London and numerous fires caused.

Factories at Birmingham and Coventry, and the Liverpool harbour as well as several air bases were attacked, claim the Nazis.

The small-scale attacks on Germany last night were ineffective. Isolated points in residential sections were attacked and some civilians killed and injured, added the communiqué.

It was admitted that in north Germany a boiler plant was damaged.

French Coast Bombed

FOLKESTONE, Oct. 29 (UP).—At 8.20 p.m. to-day British Hurricanes, escorting bombing planes, flew across the English Channel after which heavy explosions were audible from the French coast.

Reports from London at 4 p.m. stated it was estimated that 100 German raiders, mostly of them bombers carrying fighting planes, attempted to reach London during to-day's first three alarms.

However, they were intercepted by British fighting planes and only a small proportion of the raiders penetrated the capital.

Turkey Keeps Eye On Bulgars For Treachery

ANKARA, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—It is reported that Turkey policy in the Italo-Greek conflict will be non-belligerence though not disinterestedness in the outcome of the conflict.

Turkish sympathy is solidly behind Greece and should Bulgaria make a hostile move, it is firmly believed that Turkey would also move.

Generally, policy will be influenced by the attitude of Russia and Yugoslavia and the extent of British assistance to Greece.

Mr. Saradjoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, this morning received Sir Hugo Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador, who introduced Major-General Arthur Smith, Chief of Staff, to the G.O.C. in the Middle East.

Sir Hugo had a second conversation with M. Saradjoglu in the afternoon.

Neutralising Bulgars

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The efforts of Greece to mobilise Balkan support has been successful up to a point.

Responsible quarters here learn that the position adopted by Turkey

German Warships And Docks Pulverised

In R. A. F. Attacks

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Warships under construction at Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel were heavily attacked by aircraft of the British Bomber Command last night.

Extensive damage was caused by high explosive bombs and fires were started by incendiaries.

Great fires visible for 40 miles were left burning in Blom and Voss yards at Hamburg and also at Kiel, where repeated hits were scored in and around the Deutsche Werke yards.

The heavily defended naval base at Wilhelmshaven, says the Air Ministry news service, was attacked by relays of heavy bombers for nearly an hour and salvoes of high explosive bombs were seen to burst on the dock sides and on barracks.

Bombs On Storage

Fires started by the first attacks were still burning strongly when later British sorties arrived on the scene.

The naval fort at Emden was also attacked and bombs were seen to explode in the petrol storage area.

A mineral oil refinery at Hamburg was also the object of a second strike force which attacked Hamburg in the early evening before the raid on shipyards developed. Fires were started here and also at Cologne, where oil supplies were again targeted.

Radio Restrictions

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Because of new war circumstances, all German broadcasting stations, except Bremen, will in future close down at 8.15 p.m., says a curious announcement from the Berlin radio to-day.

The announcer advised listeners to listen to Bremen after 8.15 p.m. and as that will be the only station operating.

No explanation was given as to what the new war circumstances were.

LATEST

Soo Back Page For Farther Late News

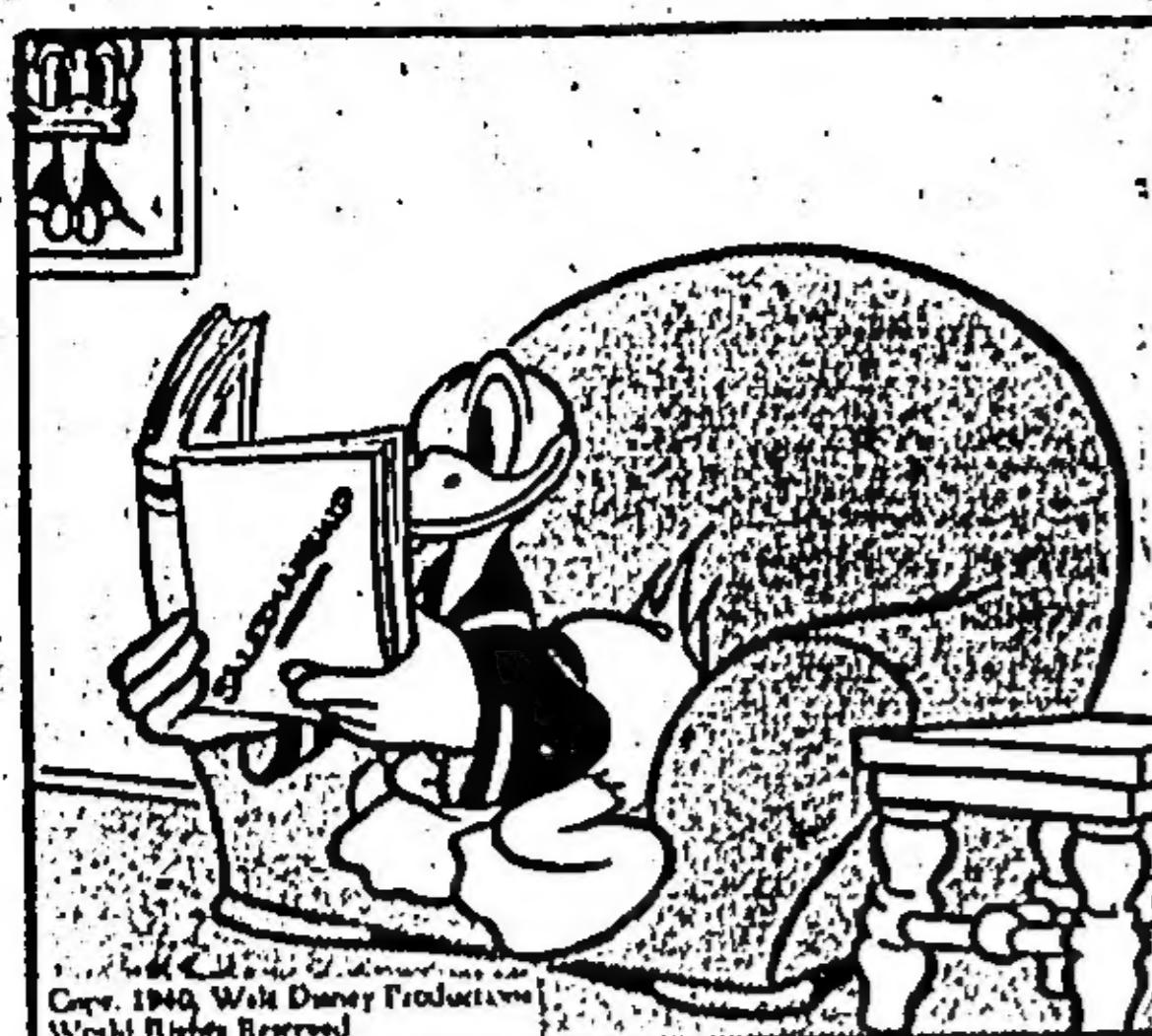
British Aircraft In Raid On Dodecanese

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Naval aircraft from His Majesty's ships of the Mediterranean Fleet have carried out an attack on Maltezzana, capital of the island of St. Amalia in the Dodecanese, the nearest air base to Athens, says an Admiralty communiqué.

A hangar was hit and set on fire, and an airplane slipway was damaged by a direct hit.

Incendiary bombs were also scattered over the target area. All our aircraft returned safely.

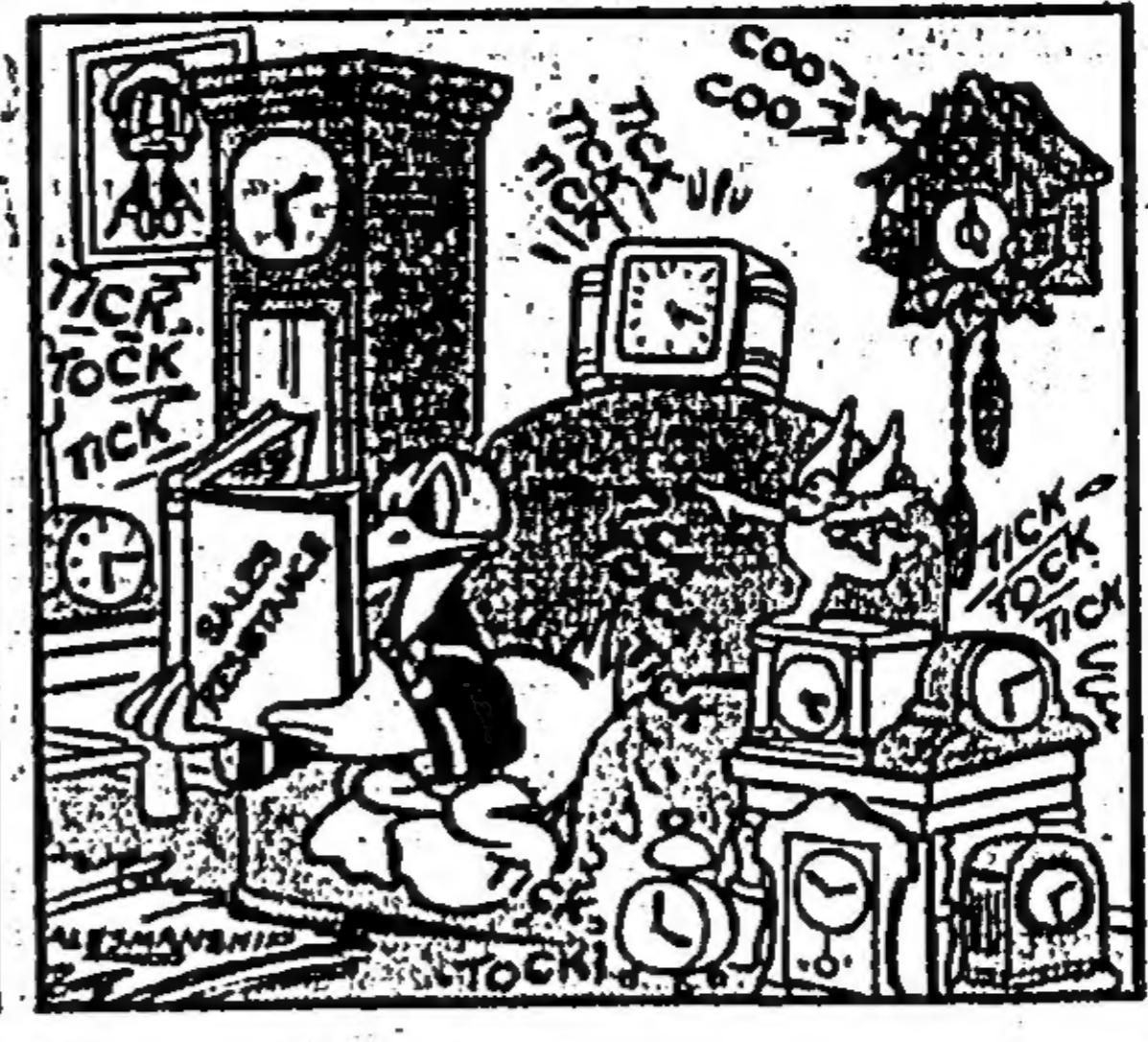
DONALD DUCK



9-23



By Walt Disney



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Specially blended to suit the local water
the finest tea value obtainable to-day!Special quotations for Clubs,
Hotels, Shipping Houses, etc.

MAGAZINE PAGE

Why Our Airplanes

The war has provided proof of the superiority of design and construction of British airplanes. Indeed, the proof is so conclusive as to make Britain's pre-war claims appear ridiculously modest. It is in numbers only that the enemy has the advantage, and this will soon be offset by the gigantic effort initiated at home and in the Empire.

To appreciate the achievement of the British aircraft industry, it is well to note that, owing to Britain's gesture of disarmament, the Air Force ranked fifth among those of the nations in 1932.

The British Government hesitated long in the hope that an arms race could be avoided. Eventually the need of expanding the R.A.F. could not be denied, and in May 1935 a programme was announced for completion by March 1937.

Developments in Germany revealed this step was not enough, and before the original programme was well launched, a second and larger scheme was announced in February 1936 for completion by March 1939. At the same time wise preparations were made to enable the industrial resources of Britain to meet a further and sudden call for vigorous expansion.

The year 1938 produced definite warnings that Britain was still lagging behind, and the resultant acceleration in output was such that the rate of aircraft delivery was more than doubled.

Just before the war, the rate of production was four times that of the preceding year. Present day figures or estimates cannot be published, but it may with justification be believed that Britain is at last equaling Germany's output.

Are Best

SOLVING WOMEN'S
WARTIME PROBLEMSBy DAPHNE CLARE
the well-known woman journalist

ble of over 400 m.p.h. and to add to the striking power of this formidable pair came the Defiant, with power-operated gun turret amidships.

Among Britain's bombers the Wellington is one of the most successful heavy types ever built. This twin-engined midwing monoplane has a range with full bomb load of 8,200 miles, which means that it could fly non-stop from London to New York and still have a substantial mileage in the air took shape.

It was fortunate indeed that quality in men and materials served to make up leeway in quantity. It was this quality that decided many an issue when weight of numbers appeared to be overwhelmingly against British airmen.

The response of the aircraft industry to meet the need was spontaneous and full-blooded. For example, the famous Rolls-Royce Company almost completely discarded their motor car activities. With the exception of a skeleton staff to ensure post-war efficiency in the motor car trade, the entire resources of Rolls-Royce were concentrated on production of engines urgently required for such vital arms as the Spitfires, Hurricanes, Defiants, Whitleys and Fairey Battles.

So it was throughout the industry, and a truly staggering revelation will be made when the actual facts and figures of this changeover are eventually published.

With the reorganisation of so many huge plants, research and development continued, not only unhampered but increased, to enhance the superiority of British machines generally.

A notable step was the new Rotol constant speed airscrew, designed for the single-engined fighters. The Spitfire, already the fastest aircraft in service in any air force, was made still faster by the introduction of this airscrew, and the Hurricane's performance, too, was correspondingly improved.

The Spitfire, with its armament of eight machine-guns which together can fire 9,000 rounds a minute, became capable

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Since May British domestic life, like the war, has undergone a rapid change. New problems of housekeeping have to be solved and the average woman is solving them by exercising a little ingenuity, but without drastically altering the family's mode of life.

Of these new wartime problems rationing is, of course, the most important. With the one possible exception of tea, rationing has not so far caused any discomfort.

Slight changes in the daily food routine have been sufficient to get over the precautionary rationing of the three of four foodstuffs which, up to the present, are all that the Food Minister has put under control. Even the coupon system has been simplified by the shops keeping the whole sheet cut from the ration book, filed with the consumer's name and address on it.

At first control of meat caused big changes in the kitchen. The sum of 1s. 10d. per head per week, which is the official allowance, does not buy chop sand steaks for every day, and only in medium and large families will it run to a "joint"—traditional Sunday dinner in the English home.

So women have had to think up alternatives, and there are plenty. For the first time the ordinary woman is learning the meaning of the butchers' term "offal"—all unrationed. Included in this are kidneys, tripe, liver, chitterlings, heart, chaw (lower jaw of a pig), calf's and sheep's head and feet.

From the poulterer she can get, even if she cannot afford to buy chicken, duck, or game, the giblets from these birds, rabbit, rabbit's livers, and hare. All these "extras" are to-day being made into meals which are welcomed in homes where they were unknown a year ago.

The very cheap cuts of beef, parts which sell for about 8d. a lb., are minced and cooked as "steaks" as a loaf or sausage in the oven, or as "shepherd's pie", an English dish of minced meat with the pie-crust made of mashed potatoes and baked in the oven. Neighbours are tying with each other to find new ways of serving mince these days.

Then there is always fish, though some kinds have gone up a little in price. But the herring, one of the finest foods available, is plentiful and cheap. Here again cooks are using their imagination and discovering new ways of serving it.

Herring, too, as kippers and blotters, or fried fresh, help out at breakfast time. People who have been used to bacon and eggs every morning of their lives have had to change their habit and make do with substitutes two or three days a week. To help out with eggs people everywhere are beginning to keep a few hens in the back garden, and household scraps go towards feeding them.

Homemade cakes have been hit rather hard. The rationing of butter and sugar and the need of eggs for breakfast have helped to make them rather a luxury. In homes where mother's home-baked cakes used to be on the table every day, they now appear only occasionally. The dark kinds such as gingerbread, fruit and spice cakes are being made with black treacle, of which there is no shortage, instead of sugar, and cooking fat instead of butter.

Every housewife now saves scraps of fat from the meat and reduces them into dripping which makes excellent pastry and can be quite well used for the homelier kind-of-cakes. A new habit is to collect bacon rinds into stout jar or casserole and when you have enough, put it into a warm oven. Quite an amount of fat is saved in this way.

There are, of course, plenty of enkes to be bought in the shops and these are now appearing on almost every tea-table.

Managing the weekly allowance of two ounces of tea is more difficult, but an increase in the ration is expected shortly. As it is, where most of the family have meals out during the day the ration is enough. So it is where there is a family of young children who do not drink tea and their quota becomes available for the grown-ups.

Once girls, shop assistants and other city workers get all they want in the teashops. Factory workers get their cups of tea in their canteens. But in the average home there is no tea to waste on the more casual visitor and many hostesses are serving coffee instead.

The old-fashioned shopping basket has been revived. Shops are saving wrapping paper and reserve it for goods which need protection. So when she goes on her daily shopping trip a woman now carries her basket on her arm.

As likely as not, too, she wears a pair of slacks, a "shirt" or jumper and a bright coloured scarf tied round her head bandeau fashion. Slacks have solved the clothes problem for many women. They slip them on if an air raid warning goes. They wear them for spare time work in Air Raid Precaution services, and for doing the housework.

The "bandeau", made of fishnet, a light woollen scarf or a length of any other material twined round the head to suit individual taste, is the commonest and one of the smartest war economies in hats. But all women keep a gay frock or two in the wardrobe and a frivolous bit of a hat to put on when the men folk in the forces come home on leave.

Silk stockings are now more often kept for dressy occasions only and there is a fashion for bare legs, sometimes made up to look sunburnt with a pencil line down the back of the leg to imitate the seam of the absent stockings.

Crossword Puzzle

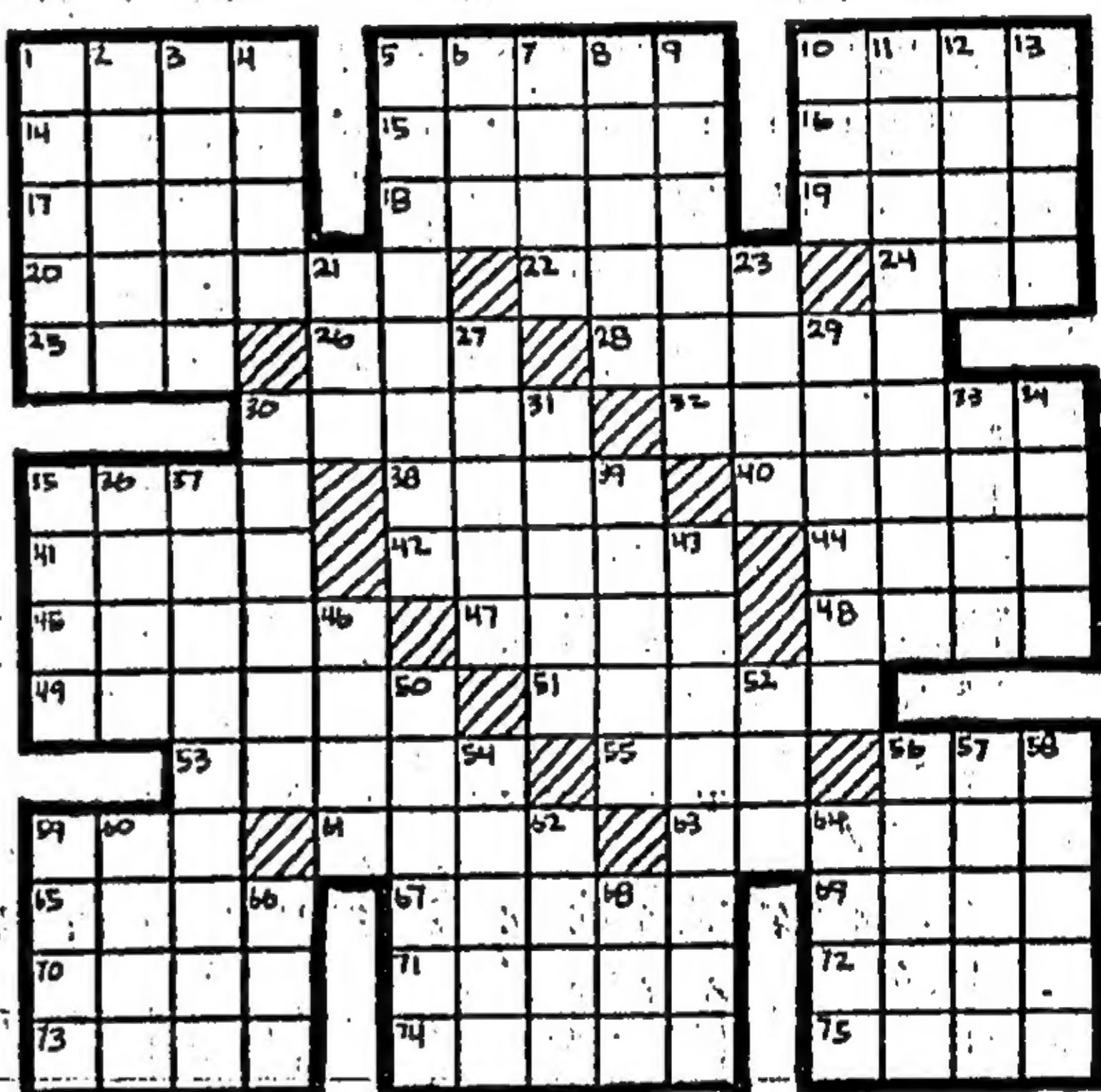
By LARS MORRIS
ANSWER TO
PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1-Retail store
3-Donuts made (pl.)
5-Donuts
11-Blindfold
13-In regard to
14-Enclosed chamber
15-For safety
16-The Cloister and the Heart
18-Group of three
20-Wrote
22-Anxious look
23-Abstract conception
of being
24-Mouth
25-Three-dimensional
phenomenon
26-Scratches
28-Private
30-Particular
32-Taker of food
34-Festive
36-Older person
38-Turn to another
course
40-Used to sarcasm
41-Pace of horse
42-Charade
43-Inherited
45-Relate to
33-Gong-like verse
35-Hair
37-Grand ship's rear
39-West Indian
40-For eating
41-Inclined
42-Shelter

DOWN

1-Sights of things to be
seen
2-High-ranking
3-Chinaman
4-String
5-American
mountain range
6-Gonks
7-Parade
8-Parade
9-Farm
10-Name
11-Name
12-Name
13-Name
14-Name
15-Name
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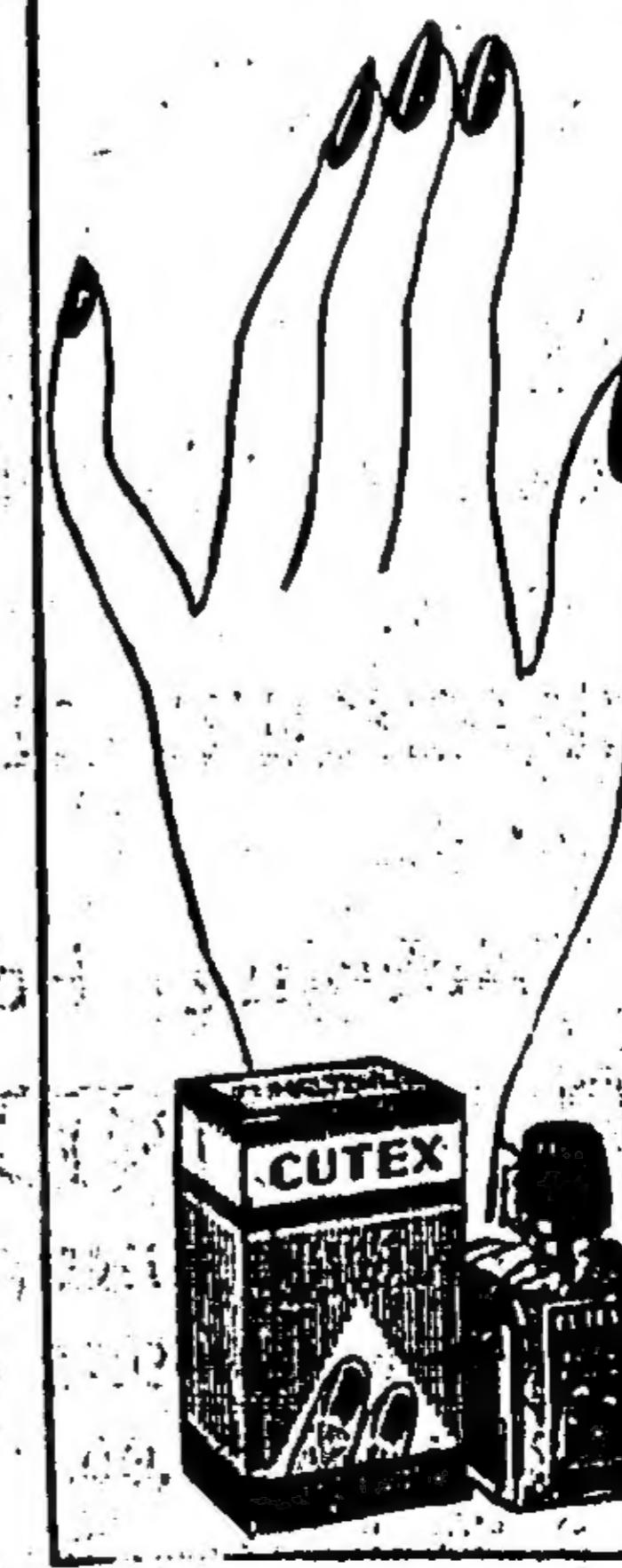


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WE ARE POUNDING THE RUHR TO PIECES

Heavy aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command are blasting a big hole in Germany's industrial heart—the Ruhr.

Since the Nazis over-ran the Low Countries and boasted "now the Ruhr is safe", formations of the R.A.F.'s most powerful bombers have given the Ruhr no rest.

The only "security" it enjoys is the knowledge that within the next twenty-four hours there will be another crash of British bombs, another race by the public to shelters, another hold-up in production.

Regular raids on the Ruhr by the Royal Air Force, following earlier sporadic attacks, began on the night of June 1-2.

"For the sixth night in succession", the Air Ministry communiqué announced on June 7, "our aircraft bombed

the Ruhr." After the sixth the Ministry gave up counting, but its records show that since then scarcely any twenty-four hours have passed without bombs being rained on the Nazis' most vital industrial centre.

On only two nights in the first six weeks of their non-stop onslaughts did unfavourable weather hinder the bombers but it did not keep them back. That is worth remembering in view of the Nazis' pre-war sneer that Britain's was a "fair weather" Air Force!

Another thing to remember when one reads in Air Ministry bulletins of raids on the Ruhr is that the havoc wrought by these attacks extends over the whole Ruhr area—that is, far beyond the Ruhr towns proper.

The raids almost invariably include the pounding of military objectives in the Rhine-

land to the west, and in Westphalia to the north and east; not to mention objectives farther afield in Hamburg and Bremen, and, nearer home, like those in Holland and Belgium.

Essen, home of Krupps and munitions hub of the Ruhr area, is being forced to spend many hours in its shelters. Though powerfully defended by ground defences, it has suffered seven severe bombings on separate occasions, not counting the several raids that sometimes take place during one night's attack.

Krupps itself has suffered numerous direct hits on its munitions works.

In or near Essen, too, British heavy high explosives, supplemented by incendiary bombs have crashed on blast furnaces, Tertic explosive factories have followed.

At Dortmund there have been eleven raids, including five on its canal and two each on its aero- and petro- plants.

In scores of other raids on Ger-

many's industrial hub high explosives and incendiary bombs have been rained on targets in or near the militarily important centres of Gelsenkirchen, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Duisburg, Elberfeld, Bochum, Hamm, and, to the east, Hamm and Soest. Hamm alone has been bombed on fourteen different occasions.

There have been fifteen attacks on military objectives in and around Cologne, the Rhine town lying just west of the Ruhr, where munitions and chemical works, oil refineries, blast furnaces and the aerodrome have been plastered with bombs.

Other objectives in the R.A.F.'s successive onslaughts on the Ruhr area have included bridges, ammunition trains and dumps, troop convoys and concentrations.

In many instances direct hits have been secured with the aid of parachute flares, and on more than one occasion night swoops by heavy bombers such as Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens, have been augmented with daytime attacks by the lighter Blenheims.

"Darling" low-flying attacks, in which machine-guns as well as bombs have been brought into action have also been common.

The old-fashioned shopping basket has been revived. Shops are saving wrapping paper and reserve it for goods which need protection. So when she goes on her daily shopping trip a woman now carries her basket on her arm.

As likely as not, too, she wears a pair of slacks, a "shirt" or jumper and a bright coloured scarf tied round her head bandeau fashion. Slacks have solved the clothes problem for many women. They slip them on if an air raid warning goes. They wear them for spare time work in Air Raid Precaution services, and for doing the housework.

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The Studebaker Commander has just won the Gilmore-Yosemite economy run over a course of over 300 miles. The Studebaker Champion and President models also won first honours in their class. This is the first time in history that one make of car has won all three first prizes. Studebaker is the most economical full-sized car to operate in Hongkong. Takes all the hills on top gear.

Try a Studebaker before buying any car.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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NEW MONSTROSITY

THE machinations of the Axis have produced another monstrosity—an utterly unjustified attack by Italy on small, peace-seeking Greece—and another heroic sequel which we all may hope will not end in a second Poland, a clarion call to the people to defend themselves against the legions of the barbarians.

We can be satisfied in this instance that it was not British promises that induced Greece to withstand the greedy demands of Mussolini; nor was it British violation of Greek neutrality that provoked the war. The Duece has learnt the art of fabrication—or at least he has taken his finishing lessons—from his partner Hitler, and one excuse was as good as another for him as he has only to convince his own people. The rest of the world looks on, hardened to shock by repeated and flagrant violations of sacred treaties, and realises that the talk of world domination so long regarded as Democratic propaganda, is in truth the main object of the Axis Powers.

If Greece can survive she will have played a noble part in rebuffing that object; if she sustains the conflict for a few weeks with British aid, she will have thrown yet another doubt on the invulnerability of the great Axis land machines in Central Europe; if she defends herself for months she will light the torch that the ancient Marathon runners used to carry from city to city—flame that in this case will set afire the latent spirit of Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The world also waits to see what Turkey will do. Handicapped as she is by doubts as to Russia's real intentions, Turkey may take no more than a passive role at first, but it is doubtful whether Stalin can afford to continue playing blind man's buff with his partners by what may be politely called in his case "defensive aggression," now that the fate of his own country is seriously involved.

The Axis will certainly not attack Russia until it has disposed of, or made peace with Great Britain; and it would appear that Stalin has as much confidence in our ability to defend ourselves as we have, or he would not leave so much to chance. Happily, we in England and the British Empire have a clear-cut purpose in fighting the enemy, which, in

ONE YEAR OF WAR:

by
STRATEGICUS.

The anniversary of the outbreak of the war finds Britain in a very different position from any which was expected.

But to reckon up the accounts it is necessary to realise that from the conditions under which the war broke out, it was likely that Germany would win all the earlier successes.

She attacked Poland at her own chosen moment, without warning; and this means that the years of her preparation were accomplished.

She had for a long time promised her people guns in place of butter; and they had certainly secured the guns. She had

Her deliberate use of treacherous and trained a vast army and scientific application which could promise it victory; and she had accumulated stocks of impossible, at present, entirely all the commodities she might to disentangle the speed and require and which the British magnitude of her success from blockade might cut off; she had these wholly barbarous ex-

the peak of production.

On the other hand, the allies for her attack by carefully stripping Poland of the protective force, and in the least anxious to en-flank which an independent Czechoslovakia provided. By

know, was short of aeroplanes and heavy tanks; Britain had armies in positions threatening the rear of the main river defensive lines. On the flanks too she had concentrated two large

she had prepared the ground

and heavy tanks; Britain had

the command of the experts who

that the first year's balance had trained them.

Before the war began General

Heitner had outlined a form of

attack from the air which Ger-

many applied almost exactly.

In the first hours of the cam-

paign, her Air Force attacked

every aerodrome, headquarters

and nodal point in the country;

and as a consequence, almost

from the outset that stream of

information and direction by

means of which a staff turns a

body of troops into an army

was damned.

Worse than this, the Panzer

divisions began to appear well

behind the Polish front. The

German strategy involved a

double envelopment; and her

armoured divisions, cutting

across the river lines of the

Narew and the San, threatened

to surround the whole Polish

army.

The force while others attempted to

first phase of the massed attacks cut off the main field armies

on Britain was severely checked from the Vistula.

that, apart from sporadic day

The latter movements were

attacks he has transferred his carried out so rapidly and with

such apparent precision that,

such objectives are obvious.

He on September 9, Marshal Goring

must put out of action all the

announced that "Poland with its

supports of the Royal Air Force three armies is overpowered and

—the aerodromes, the aircraft hundreds of thousands of Polish

factories and all munition works soldiers are throwing away their

and communications, in order to weapons."

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and communications, in order to weapons."

The statement was premature;

but it was true that the three

armies west of the Vistula were

partly enveloped, and in spite of

their desperate struggle the

aliens were at once drawn into

the struggle in the Low Countries.

But the Russian intervention

put an end to organised resis-

tance. The internal combustion

engine had claimed its first vic-

tory. Yet the Poles had fought

with such stubborn heroism and

fighting ability that they com-

pletely misled the French Staff

who, recognising under what

great handicaps they had suf-

fered, thought it inconceivable

that an only partly mobilised

army could have achieved so

much if the mechanised attack

had been very formidable.

They were the more disposed

to accept this conclusion since

they were experimenting with

these very tactics on the western

front, and making no great head-

way with them. It must be

remembered that Britain and

France did not go to war until

three days after the opening of

the Polish campaign and the

French, upon whom at first the

brunt of the fighting must fall,

and she takes the risk of being the

eventual victim of the Axis.

though likely to become more

formidable later on, appear to September 20.

It is evident that if ever

be designed as a nuisance. Judg-

ing the position as objectively

there were a chance of piercing

as I can, I fail to see the

the German defensive positions

it was when the enemy had 70

to deal with any attack the divisions engaged on the Polish

front.

The attack on the front between

the Moselle and the Rhine never

threatened to break through. The

French suffered from the illusion

that the Maginot line was "im-

pregnable" in the sense that it could

not be pierced without the sacrifice

of a colossal number of men, and

they transferred this "impregnability" to the West Wall.

It is impossible to think that the

attack, though directed with great

skill, was ever pressed sufficiently.

Though heavy armoured units were

used, the average depth of penetra-

tion never exceeded three miles. At



No, it isn't the man you think it is! It is Charlie Chaplin in his new film "The Dictator". This film—his first talkie—was made in secret. This is the first still that has been released.

"BIT OF A NUISANCE" SAYS IRONSIDE

COURT MARTIAL ENDS ON MAJOR IN TOWER

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJOR ALFRED DANIEL WINTLE, M.C., THE OFFICER WAS BEEN UNDER ARREST IN THE POWER OF LONDON SINCE JUNE 22, HAS CONCLUDED AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S HEADQUARTERS, CHELSEA.

After retiring for 15 minutes to consider their findings, the Judge-Advocate announced that the Court found Major Wintle *Not Guilty* on the first charge, in which it was alleged that he feigned infirmity when on active service, and *Not Guilty* on the third charge, which accused him of conduct contrary to good order and military discipline.

On the second charge that "When on active service you committed a civil offence—that is to say, that you in London on June 17 assaulted Air Commodore A. R. Boyle, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., R.A.F." it was announced that the findings of the Court would be promulgated.

CAPTURED GERMAN AIR MAN

—Reporter Helped

By A Special Correspondent

To-day I had the unusual experience for a reporter on duty of taking part in the capture of a raiding Nazi pilot. He was shot down in his, twin-engined Messerschmitt by a Hurricane during a big air battle over Kent.

The bombers—some 20 of them, with a protective screen of 40 fighters—were hemmed in by A.A. fire once they crossed the coast. A score of miles inland where I was motoring with the Bombers in V-shape squadrons, bombing overhead, they were suddenly attacked by something less than a squadron of Hurricanes.

The British fighters, tiny by comparison with the big black Dorniers, weaved in and out above and below them, and in a matter of two minutes the bombers were broken and dispersed.

Two went hurtling down in volumes of dense black smoke, and I was about to make in the direction of one of them when a Hurricane began to speed all round a twin-engined Messerschmitt 110 in ever-decreasing circles.

Chase Through Lanes

As I watched through field glasses the Hurricane "sat" on the tail of the Messerschmitt. There was a brief sparkle as a burst of machine-guns rattled out, and a moment later the pilot jumped.

As his parachute bellied out I began to chase through the shady Kentish lanes which soon brought me to a field where the parachute was on the point of landing. Simultaneously soldiers and police were climbing into the field from other directions, and I panted across the field at the heels of a Nazi sergeant-major.

The Nazi airman, a corporal pilot of 22 years, was assisted to his feet. He appeared extremely apprehensive at first, but soon recovered his poise after a cooling drink of water and a cigarette from one of the soldiers. The corporal pilot told me in halting French that this was his fifth flight over England. Asked which type of British fighter he rated most highly—the Spitfire or the Hurricane—he replied: "I cannot select. Both are very good."

Nazi Translates It

While we were waiting for the lorry which took the prisoner away a woman from a neighbouring village produced a letter written in German. It appeared that her son, who was wounded and a prisoner in Germany, had persuaded a German woman to write a letter to his mother in England.

This she was unable to read, and

After evidence of Major Wintle's record had been put in by the Judge-Advocate said to Mr. J. D. Casswell, K.C., for the defence: "The Court has now to decide what is the proper punishment to be passed in respect of the charge on which no finding has been announced."

Addressing the Court, Mr. Casswell said: "I feel sure you will realize although this officer is guilty of assaulting the state of mind in which he was at the time. You will probably come to the conclusion that what he did was done—misguidedly perhaps—for the benefit of his country."

Counsel asked them to remember when considering any penalty that Major Wintle had passed a number of days in solitary confinement and suggested that he had already suffered enough for the indiscretions and breach of discipline of which the Court had found him guilty.

Colonel J. G. Edwards, commanding the Coldstream Guards, presided over the Court, with Mr. C. L. Stirrings as Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Earlier in the day Major Wintle gave evidence of his military career and of service in the last War when he was wounded in the left eye. For a time he was completely blind, but he recovered the sight of his right eye.

From 1931 to 1935 he was an instructor at the French Staff College at Paris, and the officers he met there ranged from subalterns to majors, some of whom had since become senior officers of the French Air Force.

Anxiety About French Army

At the beginning of the war his left eye began to give trouble. "I had a considerable amount of strain as I was engaged in studying maps. While at the Air Ministry I prepared an index of towns and villages in Germany."

Major Wintle further stated that when he paid a second visit to France in December, 1939, he met a dozen Air Force reserve officers and he had lunch with various officers at General Gamelin's Headquarters, including the General himself. That visit and the conversations he had greatly increased his anxiety about the French Army.

"I was very disturbed as a result of my conversations in France and on my return I met Lord Birdwood and obtained an interview with Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Ironside. Subsequently, when I went to Edinburgh as an officer in The Royals, I found that I was wanted to act as a draft conducting officer."

"I was very disappointed with that order and I made application for a

thought the Nazi pilot might be able to help her.

The young pilot translated the letter, which said that the soldier was recovering and being kindly treated in broken French. This I retranslated for the benefit of the soldier's mother into English.

medical board, my reason being that for 20 years I had been making every effort and sacrifice to be allowed to serve in combatant capacity.

When I was told that I was to be a draft conducting officer I considered myself so insulted that I felt I would disclose how bad my eye-sight was in order that I might be invalidated out of the Service. He denied that he limited his vision at the first medical board examination.

Order For Aeroplane

Major Wintle later said that on June 17, when he heard of the appointment of Marshal Petain, he made up his mind that if he could see a high French Air Force officer that day before anything could possibly happen, he could quite possibly influence that officer to do something and get from him a place to bring a part of the Air Force over here.

Major Wintle said that he intended to make for Bordeaux, and he did the very best he could to get an aeroplane. Ringling, an aeroplane in London, he told them that he was speaking from the Air Ministry, which was untrue, and he gave a direct order in the approved way,

As to his interview with Air Commodore Boyle, Major Wintle said he thought it might impress the air commodore if he realized that there were people in existence who were prepared to shed blood as freely as with which he was familiar.

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FRENCH WORKERS RESIST

Will Not Assist Nazis

The attitude of the workers and peasants in occupied France is causing grave concern to the Germans, though nothing has been allowed to leak out in the Press and attempts to enforce a "labour front" on the same lines as that run by Dr. Ley in the Reich still continue to be made.

A smothered battle is in full swing, much of it literally below the surface—in the coal mines of the North, at Lens, Bethune and elsewhere. The miners of the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais form part of a population which is basically friendly towards Britain, and by their side there work scores of thousands of Poles, who are implacably anti-German.

These men will not be slaves of Hitler and Ley.

Reports of riots in various towns are not confirmed with certainty, but what is really known to be happening is far more serious than transient and sporadic troubles probably traceable to bad conditions which the German will try to remedy.

What they cannot remedy are now ruthlessly attempting to suppress is a far more serious thing, namely, the obstinate refusal, on political and patriotic grounds, to work for Germany.

Guarded Mines

The mines of the North of France were "officially" opened within a few weeks of their being overrun and the German radio "splashed" the news. Now the conqueror is already obliged to keep in every mine and every steel-works armed men of the emergency section (Bereitschafts-dienst) of the Black Guard, ready, if need be, to shoot.

There have been strikes at various points, unaccompanied by violence, for that, of course, would lead to useless slaughter. They were followed by en-cany tactics, more difficult to meet.

The Germans have, however, devised a system which consists, each day, of conveying practically all the workers of a given undertaking to another district. In this way they hope to confuse the minds of the men and also to induce the women-folk to make them change their attitude.

Simultaneously assurances are given that the coal extracted is intended solely for French needs and that Germany has more coal than she can possibly need. The miners, however, see where the coal goes, and are well aware of Germany's obligation to supply Italy with 10,000,000 tons a year.

Importing German Miners

Now the Nazis are trying the experiment of importing German miners to mix with the less recalcitrant of the French ones. It will hardly succeed either in France or in Belgium, where the same conditions apply.

The French peasantry, though not yet all the townsmen, have now learned that a considerable proportion of their produce is earmarked for Germany. It has come to their knowledge through the local mayors, who have been obliged to supply particulars for a general census of food requirements. When this had been completed they were instructed to have about one-third of the area under cultivation reserved for the occupying authorities.

Naturally, the growers have suddenly decided to grow what they need for themselves and hide the remainder—if, indeed, there is any, for the difficulties of obtaining fertilisers and machinery are still considerable.

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Ministry Of Information Not to Blame

News Hold-Up

The censors and the Ministry of Information in general, have often replied to newspaper critics that the real hold up of news is to be located in the various Service departments who handle this business.

There is justification for this view, which was first impressed by Lord Cannrose during his sojourn at the Ministry.

The Times Air Correspondent disclosed details of the "double censorship" whereby the Air Ministry department called A.I.B. imposes on journalists who have visited air force stations its own particular view of what is "suitable" to publish. This has nothing to do with what is undesirable to publish from the point of view of conveying information to the enemy.

At the Ministry of Information it is felt that it would be more to the point if instead of there being more officers in the Service departments advising what was good taste in news there were more journalists there advising what was good news.

Friend At Court

The Services themselves are well represented at the Ministry of Information.

A group captain guards the interests of the Air Force; a general looks after the Navy; a staff colonel is on duty for the Army.

I should explain that the general is a general of Marines.

All these officers are on good terms with the journalists who labour in the Ministry. But the very best friend of the newspapers is an admiral. He is the Director of Censorship, Rear Admiral G. P. Thomson.

Depth Charges

Admiral Thomson spent almost the whole of the last war in submarines. But he will not admit to encountering anything to equal the explosive force of journalistic depth charges that have dropped on him at the Ministry of Information in the present war.

He was for about a quarter of a century in the submarine service. Then he was in Australia as second naval member of the equivalent of our Admiralty, retiring only a few months before Germany invaded Poland.

Ever Open Door

In his censorship job this quiet, slight, energetic admiral imperils his health by working as long and late as he can be of service to anyone. He abhors red tape. He preaches that his is an ever open door and through it journalists pass all day long with grievances and problems.

He is described in the Ministry staff list as an "author and reviewer." He wrote a little in Australia, and has reviewed books for Service papers. But literary work has been very much a sideline.

stories that Great Britain is starving France.

Politically a big battle was lost when the workers and peasants learned the truth.

Luxurious PYJAMAS

Their pleasant texture, careful tailoring and easy fit ensure a good night's rest, and enhance your sense of luxury.

Among the range of pleasantly blended stripes or soft plain colours you will find some that exactly fit your idea of distinction.

Prices range from \$10.50 per suit
Less 10% cash discount

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

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Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York

Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc., Montreal

New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

Hongkong Shareholders Association

Shanghai Stock Exchange

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA and BUENOS AIRES</

Around The Courses

ALEC PEARCE—1940 CHAMPION

Brilliant Iron Shots Carry Him Through
Marton And Hunter Fail Through Putting

(By "Birnie")

THERE COULDN'T have been a finer day for golf than Sunday last when the Amateur Championship of the Colony was played at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanling. High clouds obscured the sun in the morning, and though the nip in the air disappeared when the sun broke through in the afternoon, conditions were still almost ideal for the game.

T. A. (Alec) Pearce crowned his sporting successes in Hongkong by taking the title, though from reports he had the narrowest of squeaks in beating both A. E. C. Marton and F. D. Hunter—the first named being one stroke behind and the second two.

Brilliant irons carried him through. Putting seems to have been the general weakness of these top three. Pearce was a little uncertain in the morning though he sank several long ones nicely, but with Marton and Hunter it was a definite failing. The latter missed at least three putts that should have gone down with one hand for they were only about a foot long!

I have no information how R. K. Collings was playing, but it must have been very good. He took the Visitor's Cup.

But special credit must go to J. L. C. (John) Pearce, for in coming 4th with 160 (79 on the Old Course and 81 on the New) he played down to handicap 6 on the first and 9 on the second, 5 and 2 strokes respectively below his official handicap.

Incidents of T. A. Pearce's morning round on the New Course were at the 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 13th. At both the 2nd and 3rd he landed in the sand, but beautiful shots got him out to give him a birdie of the 2nd and par figures at the 3rd. Then at the 9th he was unfortunate in that a fine iron following an equally fine drive placed him in the sand again. On this occasion he was short with his third out of the trap and went down for 8 against Par 5.

The short 13th was an unlucky hole. His first tee shot was out of bounds, and his second turned into a real poached egg in the sand. He was on for 5 and down for 7 against Par 5.

His 76 in the afternoon on the Old Course was the result of some grand golf. His putting showed more confidence, and his irons were particularly long and accurate. His first 9 holes were in 38 against Par 36, and his second 9 were in 38 against Par 37.

He was unfortunate in taking three putts on the 12th for a 4 (Par 3), and the same bad luck dogged him on the 15th. An excellent second kicked to the right into the sand and robbed him of an almost certain birdie.

Again at the 16th he had to play

SPORTS ADVT.
THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB

THE TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at **HAPPY VALLEY** on **SATURDAY, 2nd November, 1940**, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLIQUE

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the "written or verbal application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all costs, etc."

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 11.45 a.m.

Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted Half Price.

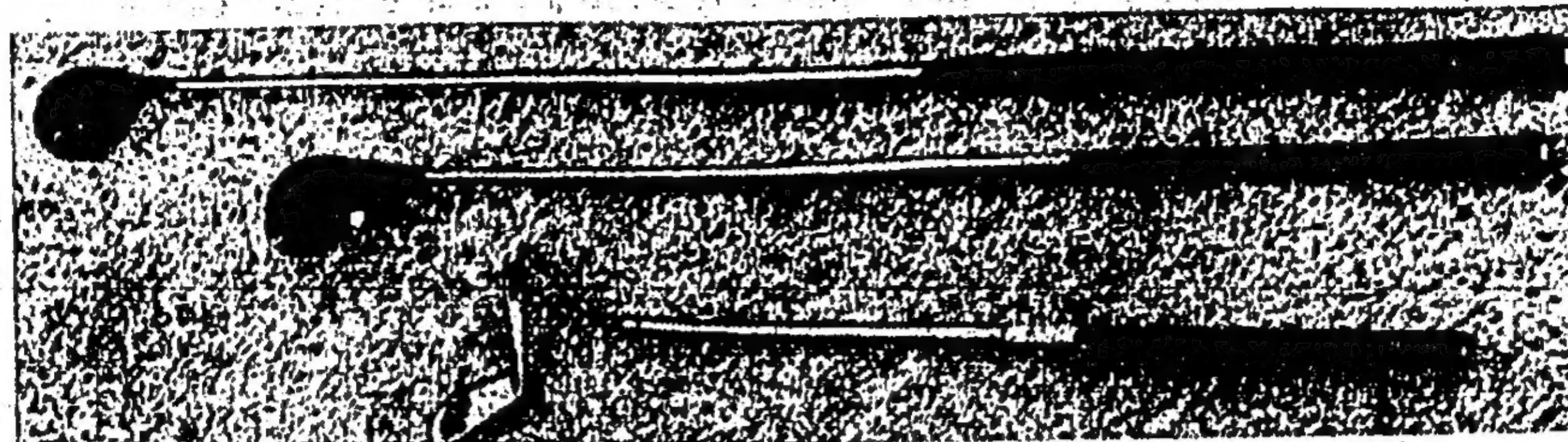
By Order,

O. B. BROWN

Secretary,

Hongkong, 28th October 1940.

NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING BEGINNERS



If you want to learn to swing correctly at golf, here are the tools. It may be one thing, however, to swing the 57½-inch driver, but it will be quite another to use the chained iron. It looks like a club out of Joe Kirkwood's bag.

HEATS FOR INTER-SCHOOL AQUATIC SPORTS

EXCELLENCE of swimming in the heats for the Inter-School swimming sports which were held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday gives promise of thrilling finals on Friday. In the sprint events, finishes were very close, while the times, too, were of a high standard.

In the 100 yards free-style best time was 02 ½ seconds, and in the 50 yards free-style best time was 27 ½ seconds.

The following qualified for the heats which will commence at 2 p.m. Friday:

100 yards free-style—J. Chalerm (Wah Yan); Yee Tung-lun (St. Joseph's); D. Young (St. Joseph's); A. Loo (Le Salle); A. Lopes (Le Salle); Che-wan (King's); Ronald Ho (St. Joseph's); A. Lopes (Le Salle); J. Chalerm (Wah Yan); Ip Tung-yu (St. Joseph's); A. Loo (Le Salle); 200 yards breast-stroke—Chen Tso-ping (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yung (Wah Yan); Cheang Koon-tszm (St. Joseph's); Chung Tso-ping (King's); Choy Kai-fung (King's); 50 yards

free-style—J. Gomez (Le Salle); M. Young (Le Salle); Chan Pak-chueung (St. Joseph's); Wong (St. Joseph's); W. K. (Le Salle); 50 yards

free-style—Fung Fee-wan (King's); Leo Wing-han (St. Joseph's); Donald Lee (Le Salle); 100 yards medley relay—Le Salle College; Wah Yan College; St. Joseph's College; St. Stephen's College; King's College; 200 yards free-style—J. Gomez (Le Salle); Yee Tung-lun (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Joseph's); A. Loo (Le Salle); 200 yards medley relay—Le Salle College; Wah Yan College; St. Joseph's College; St. Stephen's College; King's College; 100 yards free-style—A. Lopes (Le Salle); Ip Tung-yu (St. Joseph's); Fook-wai (King's); Robert Young (Le Salle); 200 yards free-style relay—St. Joseph's College; Le Salle College; St. Stephen's College; Wah Yan College; King's College;

100 yards back-stroke—A. Lopes (Le Salle); Ip Tung-yu (St. Joseph's); Fook-wai (King's); Robert Young (Le Salle); 200 yards free-style relay—St. Joseph's College; Le Salle College; St. Stephen's College; Wah Yan College; King's College;

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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller



POPPY DAY APPEAL

Future Needs Of Servicemen

The Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion announces that street sales of poppies this year, in connection with the Colony's contribution to the Poppy Day Fund, will be held on November 8, instead of November 11. This will afford the public a more convenient opportunity of contributing, since Armistice Day is a holiday.

The following letter has been received from Capt. W. G. Wilcox, the Organising Secretary of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal:

"I hope very sincerely that I may count once again on the sympathetic support of your Branch to this greatest of all efforts on behalf of those who have suffered, physically or economically, in their Country's Service."

"We are looking to the future with great anxiety. For many years now it has been a real problem for my Council to make the income of our one-day appeal, generous as it has been, serve to finance the Legion's many-sided work, day in and day out, for the whole of the year. But this most difficult problem has in most years been overcome by means of careful planning of our schemes of assistance, careful but sympathetic investigation of all claims and above all by rigid economies in administration."

"The new War, however, has necessarily changed our financial outlook. We have still to help the men of the Great War and their families. This is an obligation we must always honour. But in addition, we have undertaken to make all our schemes of assistance available to the men serving in this War when they too become Ex-Servicemen, and the time is rapidly approaching when the claims from this new category of Ex-Servicemen will assume serious proportions."

Potential Sufferers

"We have to keep in mind the fact that every man who serves in the present emergency is a potential Ex-Serviceman who may eventually need the help of the Legion. Nor must we forget when we are considering our future financial position, the decrease in the purchasing power of the pound sterling."

"Thus it is clear that we must look forward in the near future to what may prove to be a doubled financial need, and our Poppy Day Appeal therefore becomes of greater importance than ever before."

"We are only too well aware how generally our friends Overseas have supported the work of the British Legion on Poppy Day. We know too of the many additional calls which have been made on them in recent months by other well-known appeals which are helping men who are actually serving. We feel certain, however, that the members of the Hongkong and China Branch, and indeed all our friends in Hongkong and the surrounding districts, will appreciate the Nation's obligations to those men when the time comes that they too have lost the security of Service pay and allowances, and as Ex-Servicemen have only the British Legion to which they can look for help in their time of need."

"We are most anxious to be prepared for the greater need, and hope very earnestly that our 1940 Poppy Day Appeal may be supported with an even greater measure of sympathy and generosity than in the past."

"In view of the increasing burden that the present War is placing on the Poppy Day Fund, it is hoped that the Colony's contribution will be generous."

No Cenotaph Ceremony

In the absence of any formal ceremony at the Cenotaph this year, wreaths may be laid privately, and the public is advised that Flanders' poppies will be on sale through the British Legion if it is desired to lay poppy wreaths.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated October 29:

"I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual."

LONDON TO OBSERVE DAY
A cable has been received in Singapore by the Ex-Servicemen's Association to say that Poppy Day, despite everything, is to be held as usual in London.

COLONY BLACK-OUT

First Night Of Exercises

Hongkong's longest and most extensive black-out, for which 2,500 air raid wardens have been mobilised, began last night and will continue until sunrise to-morrow, when normal lighting and sea traffic will be resumed.

Unlike previous black-outs, last night's practice was decentralised in the sense that the wardens were left to their discretion to deal with whatever might happen, as if in an actual raid, and without direction from Headquarters, whose only job was to plot the affected areas on a large map as soon as information to this effect was received.

To-night's exercise will be on a bigger scale with Headquarters maintaining communication with both the mainland and Island.

The exercise automatically began at sun-set, at which time all lights, including those of vehicles, were to have been obscured, and shipping traffic, with the exception of one Star Ferry, was to have come to a standstill. Many houses, particularly in Yau Ma Tei, Wan Chai, the Western district and Happy Valley—notably in the vicinity of the A.R.P. Headquarters—failed to observe the lighting regulation at first but as the evening progressed these lights were either extinguished or obscured by one by one and by 7.30 p.m. there was little cause for complaint in this respect.

Before 7 o'clock, searchlights were sweeping the starlit sky in preparation for the raiders and they were given some practice by an aeroplane which appeared long before the alarm was sounded. The warning signal was not given until 9.15 o'clock, when traffic on the road, except those on essential services, immediately pulled to one side and stopped, as did the solitary ferry which had been the only vessel running since 6 p.m.

Health Runs

They have a thoroughly equipped camp, and are so democratic that their commandant and all his officers join the men in a "health trot" every morning.

They go across country in a steady Indian lope, and come back glowing. The commandant told me: "Most of the troops are seasoned men who fought the Germans when Holland was invaded, but we also have many recruits from all parts of Britain."

"They are all very keen to take part in the defence of this country—and later to help to win back their own land."

Some of these big, blue-eyed Dutchmen, who came from overseas to join the Legion, were disappointed to find no battle raging when they arrived. "We want to get at those Germans," they say.

One Legionary left a large and prosperous farm in South Africa to enlist.

He is the biggest man in the Legion—so big, indeed, that there is not a uniform to fit him.

Playing Darts

The men's recreations include darts—which they are playing for the first time—and learning Welsh. Incredibly though it may sound, some of these Dutchmen are also learning to speak Dutch. They are recruits of pure Dutch parentage who were born in this country. Several are Cockneys. "Dutch is double-Dutch to us," they say.

One company, composed almost entirely of English-speaking Dutchmen, talk to their comrades in signs.

Not a penny of Britain's money is spent on the Legion. Equipment, maintenance, pay—all come out of Dutch funds.

To-day the troops were reviewed by a general.

At their head marched the Legion's band, formed only a fortnight ago of amateur musicians from among the recruits.

Broken Vow To Holland

More Workless

New from neutral sources reaching London indicates that there is marked deterioration in economic life in the Netherlands under German occupation.

The Germans had promised that they would not hamper Dutch economic development as far as was compatible with German war economy. But, in fact, everything is being done to adjust Dutch economic life to Nazi war needs.

Undertakings which can contribute to these needs are fostered; the others are left to themselves to face greatly changed circumstances. Unemployment is mounting following the demobilisation of the Dutch Army.

Transport is difficult, as admitted by the Germans themselves. It is to be assumed that the R.A.F. is partly responsible for this.

Another German promise was that political life in Holland would be left undisturbed. The worthlessness of this promise was proved by the appointment of a Dutch Nazi as trustee for the Dutch Socialist party.

Steps are now being taken to found a single political party, but the Germans have made it known beforehand that they will not accept political leaders of the old regime.

They were sent to Queen Mary Hospital.

NETHERLAND LEGION WAIT'S REVENGE

DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE ON GUARD IN BRITAIN

Down among the dunes along this sunny shore in Wales I had a surprise, writes a correspondent. A dozen soldiers, wearing helmets like coal-scuttles, and shouting in a strange tongue, bobbed up out of the sand and covered me with curiously short rifles.

A dozen small, skewer-like bayonets, hinged to the barrels, snapped forward like blades from a pocket-knife, and threatened me on all sides. Then came a pleasant laugh behind me.

I turned to see an officer in khaki battle-dress similar to that worn by our own Army. He clicked his heels, saluted, and said in perfect English: "I am glad to meet you. I am at your service."

Then he pointed to his shoulder-tabs, which bore the one word: "Nederland."

I had stumbled on a coastal defence post held by men of the Royal Dutch Legion.

It was so cleverly concealed that I had seen nothing of it, and would have stepped on to the heads of the defenders if they had not been keeping a sharp watch on me.

A large part of the Legion is in training here, and guarding a section of the coast is only one of their many jobs.

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ONCE A HOSPITAL—Hitler's airmen scored a direct hit on St. Thomas' hospital, one of London's famed mercy buildings, during a recent night raid. Bomb cut through building, as shown here.



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Britain Plans To Attack From Sea

→ FROM PAGE ONE

that the Greek merchant navy does not fall into Axis hands.

Five ships, at Lisbon, have been ordered to remain there until further notice. Among them is the former Anchor liner, *Tuscania*, of 10,981 tons, whose crew have asked to be repatriated.

Fourteen other Greek ships at Funchal have been ordered to remain there until further notice.

Ambassadors Remain

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Grazzi, continues at his post in Athens while M. Politis, the Greek Ambassador to Italy, is still in Rome, according to Italian news agency.

Legation Lights Cut off

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Agency reports from Rome show how the Italians have been true to type in their treatment of Greek diplomats. Electrically in the Greek Legation in Rome has been cut off so as to prevent the Greek Minister and his staff from listening to foreign broadcasts.

The Minister and staff are leaving for home either to-day or to-morrow.

Hitlers Terms

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Hitler's terms to Laval included placing the French Fleet at the disposal of the Axis, according to information received by "Reuter" from Stockholm and Zurich. The similarity of news coming from such different sources seems to confirm its authenticity.

The Stockholm message states that in the course of the recent conversations between Laval and Hitler, the latter submitted the following terms to the French Government:

(1) Cession of Alsace Lorraine to Germany;

(2) Air and naval bases in Unoccupied France to be at Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities;

(3) The French Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Axis;

(4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan;

(5) France to cede a greater part of Morocco to Spain;

(6) Italian share in the booty to be Tunis and a substantial portion of Algeria, together with the Department Alpes-Maritimes;

(7) French colonies to be placed under a triple mandate in which Germany and Italy will participate with France but the regime will be subject to review on the termination of hostilities.

Zurich Message

The Zurich message states that according to reliable information which has reached Switzerland, Hitler has proposed the following terms to France:

(1) Morocco to go to Spain;

(2) Indo-China to go to Japan;

(3) Italy to receive Tunis, part of Algeria and Alpes-Maritimes;

(4) Germany to have Alsace Lorraine in a free zone of which conditions have not yet been defined and which would extend from Switzerland to the North Sea;

(5) Air and naval bases will be at the disposal of the Axis for the duration of hostilities and similarly the French Fleet will be at the disposal of the Germans and Italians;

(6) French colonies to be under a triple mandate until the end of the war.

Berlin Disappointed

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Bauer Nachrichten," says that the French official communiqué on the Hitler-Pétain talks caused great disappointment in official Berlin circles because its phrasing was vague.

The German press has been ordered not to print it or comment on it.

U.S. FAR EAST EVACUEES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

that help is so small, but it is understood that perhaps a very few persons will be given aid after they affix their signatures to promissory notes to assure repayment.

One informed source said that in view of the absence of funds, it was fortunate that most Americans in the Far East had some connection with an organization in the United States, or friends or relatives there. It is understood that some sort of announcement may be made shortly clarifying the extent of official help.

He Was Hero At Sea

Aboard a ship Mr. Alfred Louis Howforth, a Humber pilot, was bombed and machine-gunned.

Ashore he allowed a light to shine from his home and was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

At Hull Quarter Sessions the sentence was wiped out and he was fined £5 instead.

The Recorder said that the case as presented at the police court was that of a man who appeared to be determined to defy the law, hence the sentence was greatly in excess of what was usual.

A recent breakdown and the effect of alcohol, which he had, foolishly taken contrary to medical advice, were said to have been the cause of the trouble.

It is announced that dress is optional.

America Told British Navy Will Aid Greece

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—British naval assistance to Greece had already begun, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announced to-day.

He added: "I can assure our friends in Greece and America that, so far as is possible, every help which the Royal Navy can give Greece will be gladly rendered."

Describing the "unprovoked, ruthless assault on the Greek nation" by Mussolini as a repetition of the stab in the back to Britain last June, Mr. Alexander said that the Navy had done magnificent work in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea in recent months. He added: "Large numbers of enemy submarines have been sunk; and destroyers and cruisers have also been sunk; but the greatest defeat has been the long raid periods of the Italian fleet in its harbours."

Declaring that the British Navy stood between the Dictators and the free people of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Alexander expressed appreciation of the release of 50 United States destroyers to Britain and welcomed the move to lease naval bases to the United States.

Final Decision

Continuing he said: "Because I feel so long as we can continue to resist successfully (as we are doing) with the courage and fortitude of our people and the gallantry of our pilots in air attacks on these islands) see power will eventually encompass the enemy's destruction. I hope that the Royal Navy may look for even greater co-operation in this decisive sphere of the fight for victory and freedom."

Conference At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—It is understood that the Eastern Group Conference on war supplies is to be the scene of at least informal discussions on broad questions of trade and industry outside the scope of the conference proper.

Several delegations are anxious to take advantage of the presence of so many Empire representatives for this purpose, and it is believed that discussions between the Commerce Department of the Government of India and certain delegations will start shortly.

The gullies of the British bomber opened fire. Tracer bullets were seen passing all around the Dornier, which thereupon jettisoned several small bombs, put on more speed, and escaped in the darkness.

Another British aircraft on the way home shot down this Dornier 20 minutes later.

Hit Attacker

During the same night another British bomber, homeward bound over the North Sea, was sighted by a Messerschmitt 110 long-range fighter, which attacked and opened fire at 250 yards.

The British gunner replied. The Messerschmitt passed right over the British bomber, which banked sharply and followed, its front gun getting in several bursts at short range.

The German fighter dived towards the sea, flames and smoke coming from the fuselage.

Hockey

Y. M. C. A. And Club May Merge For League Matches

MAHARAJAH AND LONDONERS

Sends Funds

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Lord Mayor, of London's Fund for air raid victims now totals £1,300,000.

One of the latest gifts comes from His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, who writes: "I have been watching with concern the distress caused to London's inhabitants by the indiscriminate and brutal Nazi raids, and I request that my humble contribution of £1,500 should be sent to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund with my deep sympathy for the citizens of London."

His message concludes with an expression of confidence in the ultimate victory against the Nazi and Fascist aggressors.

Italians Quiet In Africa

British Reinforcements

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There has yet been no sign of an Italian move in North Africa.

British Headquarters in Cairo says that there is nothing to report in Egypt, Kenya and Palestine.

In the Sudan last Saturday and Sunday our ground troops, aided by aircraft, drove back an enemy survey party on the left bank of the Blue Nile and caused some casualties.

The advance guard of South African troops which arrived in East Africa a few months ago have been strongly reinforced by another contingent.

TUBERCULOSIS TALK

A meeting of the Hongkong and South China Branch of the British Medical Association will be held at 9.15 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday, at the Queen Mary Hospital, with the Hon. Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, President, in the chair.

Dr. Ling Ke-dieh will speak on "Some aspects of the treatment of Tuberculosis," and all registered medical practitioners will be welcome.

It is announced that dress is optional.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY, 2 SHOWS At 2.30 & 8 p.m.

"Never in our lifetime have eyes beheld its equal!"

DAVID O. SELZNICK'S
production of
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story of the Old South



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TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.
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THE YEAR'S GAYEST COMEDY HIT!

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TO LET.

KADOOIE AVENUE. To let for six months from 1st December, 1940, modern bungalow, furnished, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, dining, sitting rooms, study, garage, garden.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday, says: The market continues steady with more sales reported than yesterday.

Buyers

Lands \$30.25
Yaumuti Ferries \$22.25
Lights (old) \$6.70
Telephones (old) \$23.25
Entertainments \$6.45

Sellers

Lands \$31
Yaumuti Ferries \$22.75
Telephones (old) \$24
Cements \$10.25
Vibro Plating \$8
SalesLands \$30.25
Lights (old) \$6.75
Electrics (old) \$37
Telephones (old) \$23.70

CABARET SHOW

H.K. STUDENTS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION DANCE

A Super Cabaret Entertainment Show and Supper Dance will be given by the Hongkong Students' Relief Association at the Peninsula Hotel on November 9.

There will be 30 young ladies to act as dance hostesses. Cabaret items will be contributed by Tony, in tap dances; Allion Fisher, in vocal items; the Great Marvin, master magician; E. W. Perry as the Mexican Scream; Dorothy Lamour; James Wong and Miss S. Sue in tangos numbers; Mme. Angelika Messler Steinschneider, of the Vienna State Opera; and also Hawaiian music and hula hula items.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by my wife Beatriz Natividade Fernandes de Souza.

Dated the 28th October, 1940.

J. M. X. DE SOUZA.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would do an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.

The Inspector, 40, Pokfulam Road at floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

C.N.A.C. Air Liner Shot Down

Kunming, Oct. 29.

Japanese pursuit planes shot down a Douglas air liner belonging to the C.N.A.C. near the Yunnan-Kweichow border to-day.

Pilot Kent, an American, was in charge of the machine.

There were nine passengers, some of whom have been killed or wounded but no names are known.

Only a brief message has been received of the incident from Chinese sources.—Reuter.

FRONTIER VIOLATION

Hanoi, Oct. 29.

Twenty Thailand bombers and 18 fighters yesterday crossed the border three times and circled the airfield at Vientiane, Capital of Laos, but dropped no bombs. Vientiane is believed to be the first objective in the event of hostilities with Thailand.

Reliable sources declare that Air Nippon is planning a new service between Hanoi, Tourane, Saigon and Bangkok.—United Press.

WHY NOT START A

SHRAPNEL BOX

1 Cent Buys Percussion Cap of a .303 S.A.

5 " " " A Bullet

12 " " " A Complete .303 Round

25 " " " A Complete .50 Round

50 " " " One Piece of R.A.F. Forest Confetti

1 Dollar " " " 1 Bomb Fuse

5 " " " 1 Parachute Flare

10 " " " 1 Incendiary Bomb

25 " " " 1 Complete Set of Spark Plugs

50 " " " 1 Small High Explosive Bomb

100 " " " 1 Large High Explosive Bomb

250 " " " 1 Bomb Rack

500 " " " 1 Stick of Bombs

1,000 " " " A Bren Gun

5,000 " " " Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin

10,000 " " " 1 Day's Upkeep of a Squadron of Fighters

100,000 " " " 1 Spitfire or Hurricane

500,000 " " " 1 Flying Fortress

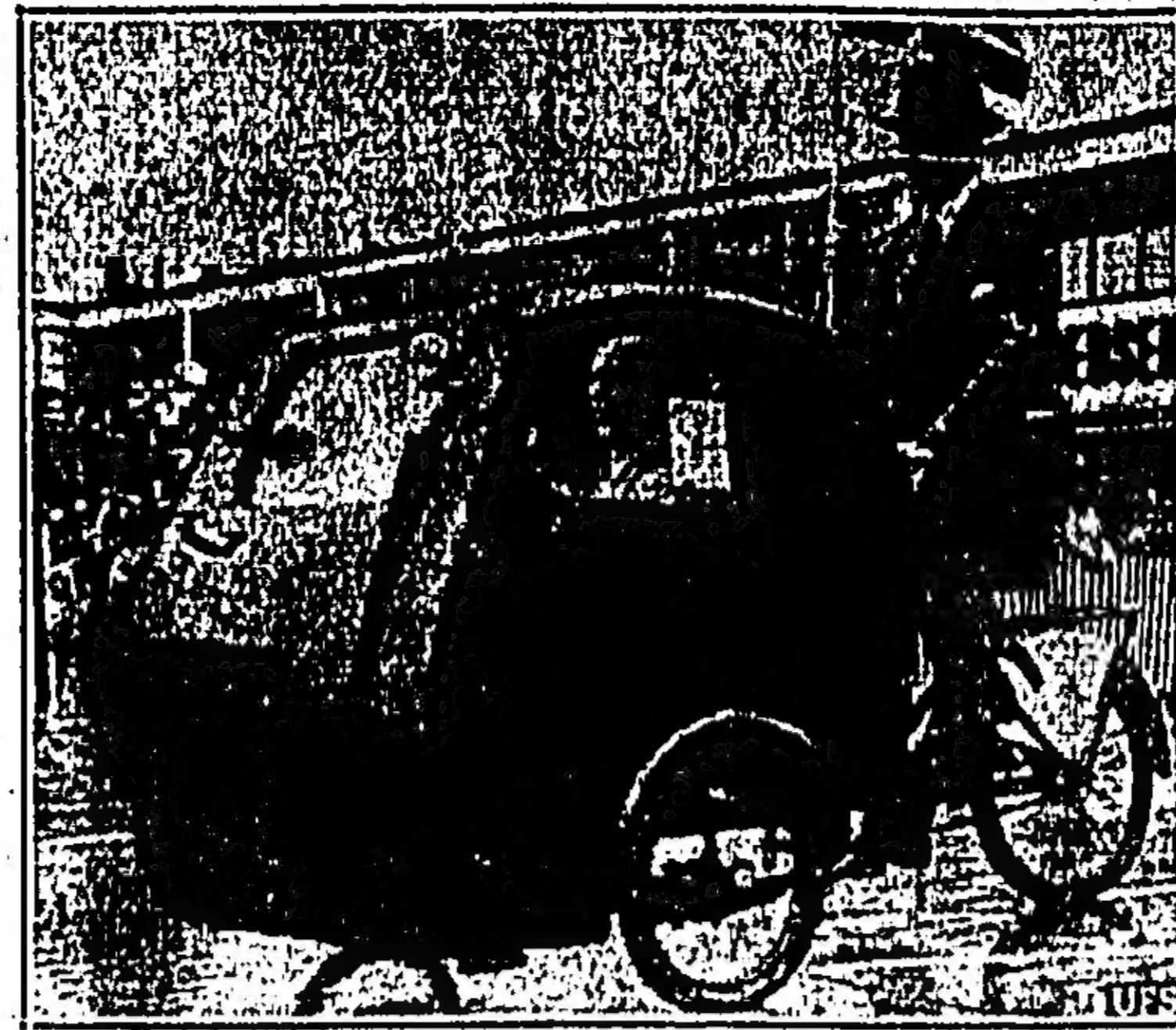
1,000,000 " " " 2 Coastal Motor Boats

7,000,000 " " " 1 Destroyer

40,000,000 " " " 1 10,000 Ton Cruiser

160,000,000 " " " 1 35,000 Ton Battleship

The South China Morning Post, Ltd., will be pleased to supply cards 14" x 11" of the above list, with the name printed thereon of any Firm or Club wishing to start a Shrapnel Box.



ONE-MAN TAXI—Strict rationing of gasoline in Denmark produces this bicycle taxi, that competes in Copenhagen with horse-drawn carriages. Cab holds two. Gasoline vehicles of any kind are permitted only in daytime.

STREET SLEEPERS

Society To Build Two New Shelters.

The seventh annual meeting of the Street Sleepers' Shelter Society was held at the Cathedral Hall yesterday. Mr. G. Miskin presided and Miss Ruby Mow Fung, Hon. Secretary, presented the report and accounts, which were adopted.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman expressed regret at the resignation of Sir Henry Pollock, who had been a strong supporter of the Society since its inception in 1928, and its Chairman between May, 1935, and November, 1939. "We owe a real debt of gratitude both to Sir Henry and Lady Pollock for all they have done for the Society and for social welfare in the Colony generally," he said.

The loss to the Committee of Messrs. Grenham, Hill, Verrier, Miss Atkins and Miss H. A. Corney was announced.

Mrs. D. A. Murdoch, Miss E. Williamson, Mrs. F. E. Booker, representing the Scouts, Mr. W. R. Mansfield and Mr. E. M. Raymond, representing St. John Ambulance, were welcomed as new members of the Committee.

"Owing to the inability of the Government to allow us further use of the premises which we formerly occupied at the old Victoria Gaol and the old Magistracy at Yaumuti, we were reduced during the winter of 1939-40 to one shelter only—that at St. Peter's Church," the Chairman said. "The average attendance there each night between December 1 and May 15 was 130, and the total number accommodated during the period was 21,000. Of these 930 were treated for minor ailments and 20 were sent to hospital.

Negotiations For Sites

"This only touched the fringe of the need, and additional shelters are urgently required in Yaumuti and Wan Chai. Negotiations for sites in these areas are progressing, and the Government departments concerned are giving us every assistance. There is good reason to suppose that we shall secure suitable sites during the next few days, and be able to erect temporary buildings upon them in time for the opening of the winter season on December 1. Each of the two new buildings will cost \$3,500, and each will accommodate 200 persons. We therefore hope to collect \$7,000 during the next few weeks in order to meet this very necessary expenditure without encroaching on our existing fund of around \$5,700, which is required to secure current expenses and any emergencies which may arise."

The comfort which these shelters give to the very poor is self-evident to anyone who has visited them at night. Yet all that we offer is a roof, boards to sleep on, hot tea and washing facilities. This winter the streets will be more congested than ever and our help proportionately more necessary. I appeal very urgently for donations towards the cost of the two new shelters."

"Our thanks are due to Miss Drury and Miss E. Riley for their help at the shelter, and to St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Scouts and Rover Scouts and to the staff of St. Stephen's Girls' College for the help which they have given to us, also to the Hongkong Government, Messrs. Davie Doig & Co., Ltd., Harry Wicksing & Co., Ltd., Wang Kee & Co., Ltd., China Soap Co., the Cathedral Church Council, Thomson & Co., and the English and Chinese Press for assistance in a number of different ways, and to our indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Miss Mow Fung, for doing most efficiently the lion's share of the Society's work."

"Mr. S. Grove, our Honorary Treasurer, has resigned owing to taking up full war-time duty, and we are most grateful to him for all the assistance he has given us. Mr. F. G. Maunder has very kindly consented to take his place."

Medical Assistance

The Chairman stressed the need for medical assistance and invited comment.

Mr. M. R. Deb said there has been no difficulty in the past, and he expected such help will continue.

Private practitioners would be willing to take turns, but there was very little to do, and anybody with a knowledge of first aid was all that was necessary.

Miss Phyllis Harrop pointed out that a number of qualified nurses were willing to help. The Chairman expressed his thanks, also to the Rev. N. V. Baldwin, who said that

To Operate As Raider?

Shanghai, Oct. 20. The N.D.L. luxury liner Scharnhorst, which took refuge in Kobe on the outbreak of the war, is being groomed for raiding work in the Pacific, according to reliable reports, says the Evening Post.

A recent arrival from Kobe revealed that during the past few months several big guns have been placed aboard the liner and further changes are being made in her lines and paintwork. It is expected that the Scharnhorst will shortly put to sea to carry out raiding work.—Reuter.

Dean Wilson Back In Colony

The Very Rev. J. L. Wilson, Dean of Hongkong, who has been in Australia as a special representative of the Hongkong Government in assisting the evacuees to settle down, has returned to the Colony.

The Dean flew to Singapore from Sydney on his return trip, and boarded a steamer for Hongkong. He travelled down to Sydney with the last batch of evacuees on board a large Empress liner, and has spent two months from August 16 to October 16 in Sydney and Melbourne.

He said yesterday that he is writing a letter to the Press calling a meeting for husbands and relatives of evacuees to be held in the Peninsula Hotel at 5.45 p.m. next Monday. At this meeting, the Dean will describe the plight of evacuees in Australia, and outline what has been done for them.

"Many are settling down, but all are anxious to return, and are feeling lonely away from their homes," he said.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE AND OTHER CAUSES

A total of \$1,404,677.43 was reached yesterday by the War Fund, inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., with the following donations:

Members of China Coast Officers & Marine Engineers Guilds of China \$100; Rockende Liars \$10; M. B. C. \$10.

POPPY DAY FUND

The Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion announces the following contributions to date to the Poppy Day Fund:

H. E. Lt.-Gen. E. F. Norton, c.s., a.s.o. \$100; the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank \$100; the Bank of China \$100; the George Matheson & Co. Ltd. \$50; the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association \$100; the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps \$100; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. \$100; Standard-Vacuum Oil Company \$100; T. C. Monaghan \$25; A. E. Gerondel \$25; Anonymous \$77; H. T. Tyron \$20; D. G. Thompson \$20; W. N. Naeff \$25; G. B. Thompson \$20; F. V. Jensen \$40; D. L. Newbigging \$20; Sir Atholl Macgregor \$20; Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. E. Mathews \$10; Mr. C. W. Morris \$25; W. R. Mansfield \$20; Mr. Ritchie \$25; A. M. Leuenberger \$20; Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnnesen \$100; E. Ott \$10; Anonymous \$25; E. de Chaffey \$20; D. Dryden \$20; J. Scott Hartson \$20; Total \$1,022.

Further contributions will be received by the Secretary, Earl Haig's Fund, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Cheques should be made payable to "Poppy Day Fund."

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge receipt of the "1940 Appeal Fund":

In Memory of the late Miss Elsa Lopez: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Correa \$2; In Memory of the late Mrs. E. A. Xavier: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Correa \$1; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de Figueiredo \$1; Miss G. d'Albuquerque and Sister \$1; Dr. E. L. de Souza \$1; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Silveira \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Jose Graca \$1; Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Remenda \$1; Mr. G. A. Noronha \$1; Mr. D. G. Gutteridge \$1; Mr. E. M. Gutierrez \$1; Mr. A. R. L. de Pina \$1; Mr. F. de Barros \$1.

The Council gratefully acknowledges the following gifts to their "1940 Appeal Fund":

Great Northern Telegraph Co. \$20; H.K. Chinese Women's Relief Association \$20; The British Fund for Relief of Distress in China \$5,000; F. Electric Co. \$20; Wallace Harper Co. Ltd. \$20.

BOY SCOUTS WITH BADGES WILL ASSIST WHEN CALLED UP TO DO SO.

A proposal to charge three cents a night for each sleeper was defeated after discussion.

It was also decided to keep the badges on a voluntary basis, instead of on a self-paying basis, until such time as the buildings are taken over permanently.



YES . . . IRON IS ESSENTIAL for growing youngsters (and for grown-ups, too) . . . to help build good, healthy, red blood. BOSCO adds to milk iron that is lacking in many foods. And children drink more milk with chocolate-flavored BOSCO. Costs so little, too.

IRON: Relative-available amounts in SPINACH —

RAISINS —

BOSCO

Easy to mix. BOSCO is a concentrated liquid. Stir one teaspoonful of chocolate-flavored BOSCO into a glass of whole milk (hot or cold) and it's ready.

Years of patient experimenting by Dr. Max Wallerstein, noted food chemist, preceded his invention of BOSCO. These experiments were followed by further researches to demonstrate its nutritional properties, conducted at the Food Research Laboratories, New York, under the direction of Dr. Philip B. Hawk.

The Effect of the Addition of BOSCO on the Iron and Copper Content of Milk

Iron Copper Parts Parts per per million million

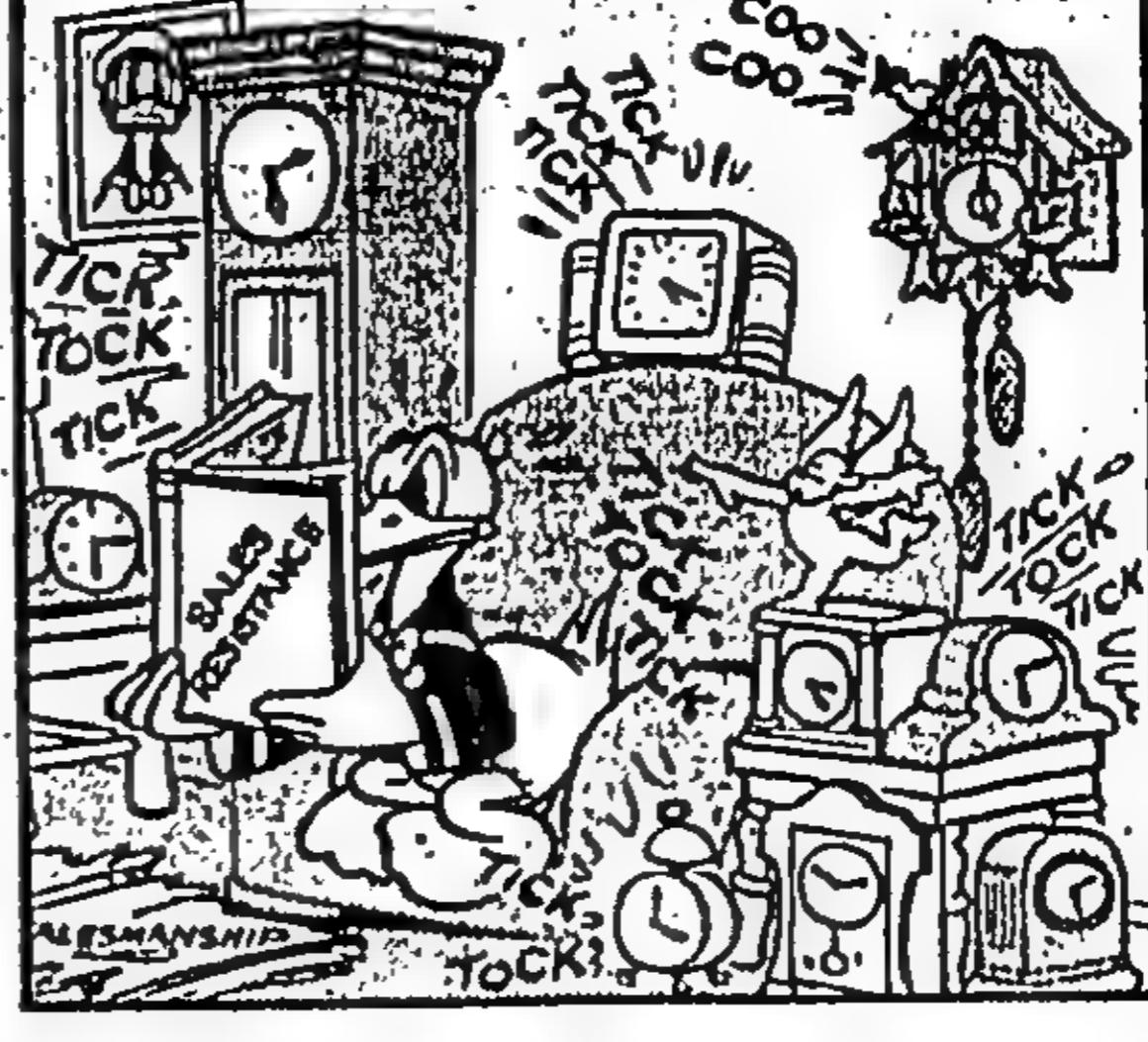
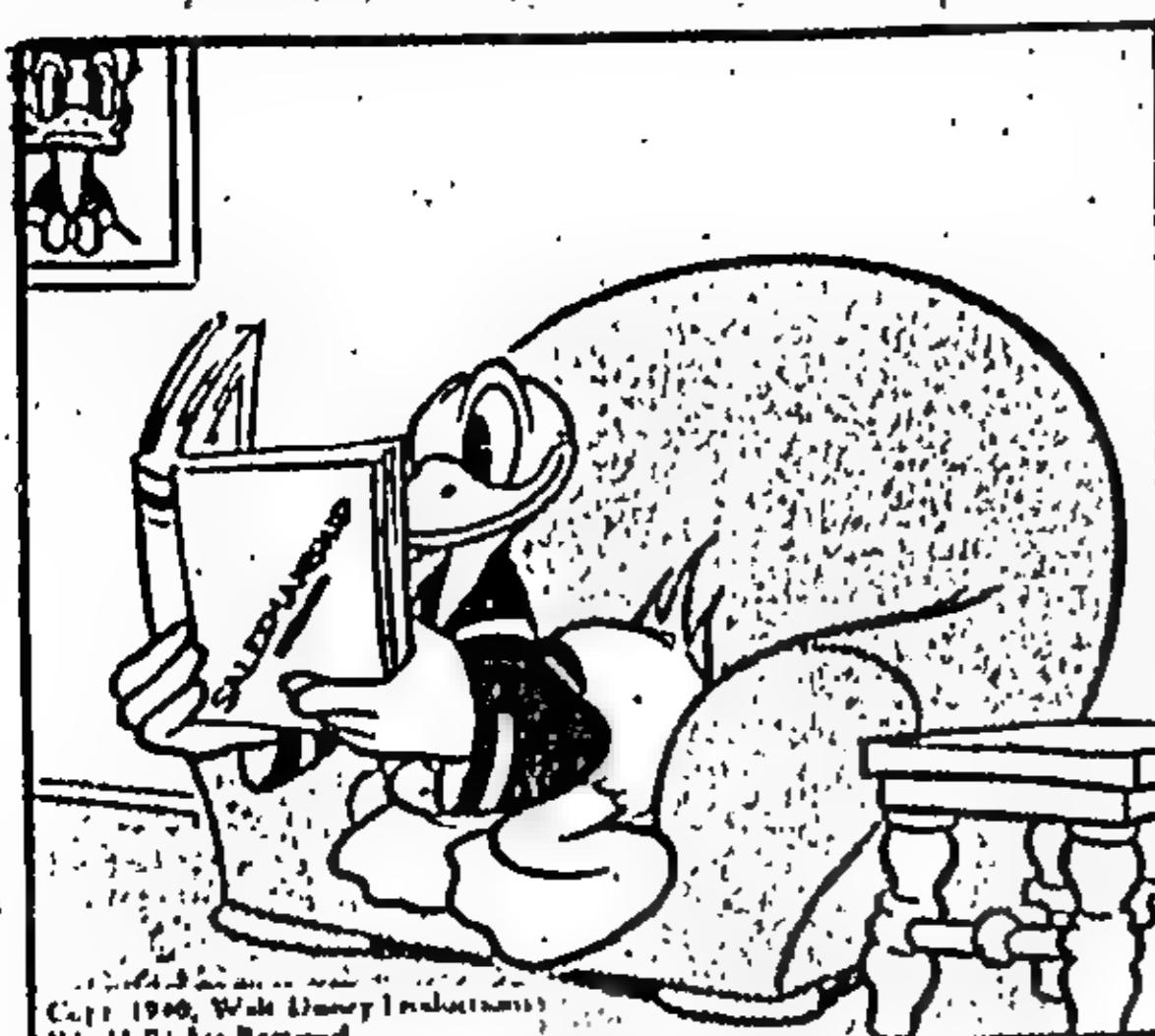
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BOSCO-in-Milk (1 tea-spoonful per glass) 15 0.2

Increase due to BOSCO 147% 194%

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by drinking—

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ORANGE PEKOE
TEA

\$2.00 per lb.

Specially blended to suit the local water
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MAGAZINE PAGE

Why Our

The war has provided proof of the superiority of design and construction of British airplanes. Indeed, the proof is so conclusive as to make Britain's pre-war claims appear ridiculously modest. It is in numbers only that the enemy has the advantage, and this will soon be offset by the gigantic effort initiated at home and in the Empire.

To appreciate the achievement of the British aircraft industry, it is well to note that, owing to Britain's gesture of disarmament, the Air Force ranked fifth among those of the nations in 1932.

The British Government hesitated long in the hope that an arms race could be avoided. Eventually the need of expanding the R.A.F. could not be denied, and in May 1935 a programme was announced for completion by March 1937.

Developments in Germany revealed this step was not enough, and before the original programme was well launched, a second and larger scheme was announced in February 1936 for completion by March 1939. At the same time wise preparations were made to enable the industrial resources of Britain to meet a further and sudden call for vigorous expansion.

The year 1938 produced definite warnings that Britain was still lagging behind, and the resultant acceleration in output was such that the rate of aircraft delivery was more than doubled.

Just before the war, the rate of production was four times that of the preceding year. Present day figures or estimates cannot be published, but it may with justification be believed that Britain is at last equalling Germany's output.

Airplanes

Such achievement, after a poor start, was only possible by virtue of the amazing effort on the part of the aircraft firms, "shadow" factories and sub-contractors. There were the great schemes for aircraft production in the Dominions and rapid progress was made—and is being made—in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Britain and the Empire were at last fully alive to the situation, and a powerful if belated drive for the prosecution of the war in the air took shape.

It was fortunate indeed that quality in men and materials served to make up leeway in quantity. It was this quality that decided many an issue when weight of numbers appeared to be overwhelmingly against British airmen.

The response of the aircraft industry to meet the need was spontaneous and full-blooded.

For example, the famous Rolls-Royce Company almost completely discarded their motor car activities. With the exception of a skeleton staff to ensure post-war efficiency in the motor car trade, the entire resources of Rolls-Royce were concentrated on production of engines urgently required for such vital arms as the Spitfires, Hurricanes, Defiants, Whitleys and Fairey Battles.

So it was throughout the industry, and a truly staggering revelation will be made when the actual facts and figures of this changeover are eventually published.

With the reorganisation of so many huge plants, research and development continued, not only unhampered but increased, to enhance the superiority of British machines generally.

A notable step was the new Rotol constant speed airscrew, designed for the single-engined fighters. The Spitfire, already the fastest aircraft in service in any air force, was made still faster by the introduction of this airscrew. This formation flying is one of the main reasons for the low casualties among British bombers.

Bomber squadrons of the R.A.F. have also perfected a technique of formation flying. This formation flying is one of the main reasons for the low casualties among British bombers.

Best-known of Britain's multi-purpose aircraft is the Blenheim with a top speed of 295 m.p.h. and a service ceiling of approximately 30,000 feet. A recent addition to the R.A.F. in this class is the Beaufort, another twin-engined machine from the same designers.

Are Best

SOLVING WOMEN'S
WARTIME PROBLEMS

ble of over 400 m.p.h. and to add to the striking power of this formidable pair came the Defiant, with power-operated gun turret amidships.

Among Britain's bombers the Wellington is one of the most successful heavy types ever built. This twin-engined midwing monoplane has a range with full bomb load of 3,200 miles, which means that it could fly non-stop from London to New York and still have a substantial mileage in reserve.

The Wellington's geodetic construction so distributes stresses that the aircraft can withstand a very heavy battering and still remain airworthy. The aircraft also carries a very heavy defensive armament, which includes power-operated gun turrets in the nose and tails, each equipped with a battery of machine-guns.

Next on the bomber list come the Hampden and the Whitley, both twin-engined midwing monoplanes. The range of each is about 2,000 miles, which would enable them to fly non-stop with full load from, say, Sydney to Perth or from Montreal to Vancouver. The Hampden has a top speed equal to that of the Wellington. The Whitley's maximum is about 20 m.p.h. less.

Both carry big bomb loads and a heavy defensive armament. Like the Wellington, the Whitley is equipped with power-operated gun turrets in nose and tail. These turrets have been used by the R.A.F. for some time, but it is interesting to note that only recently have the Germans discovered the principles on which they work.

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Best-known of Britain's multi-purpose aircraft is the Blenheim with a top speed of 295 m.p.h. and a service ceiling of approximately 30,000 feet. A recent addition to the R.A.F. in this class is the Beaufort, another twin-engined machine from the same designers.

Since May British domestic life, like the war, has undergone a rapid change. New problems of housekeeping have to be solved and the average woman is solving them by exercising a little ingenuity, but without drastically altering the family's mode of life.

Of these new wartime problems rationing is, of course, the most important. With the one possible exception of tea, rationing has not so far caused any discomfort.

Small changes in the daily food routine have been sufficient to get over the precautionary rationing of the three of four foodstuffs which, up to the present, are all that the Food Minister has put under control. Even the coupon system has been simplified by the shops keeping the whole sheet cut from the ration book, filed with the consumer's name and address on it.

At first control of meat caused big changes in the kitchen. The sum of 1s. 10d. per head per week, which is the official allowance, does not buy chop and steaks for every day, and only in medium and large families will it run to a "joint"—traditional Sunday dinner in the English home.

So women have had to think up alternatives, and there are plenty. For the first time the ordinary woman is learning the meaning of the butchers' term "offal"—all unrationed. Included in this are kidneys, tripe, liver, chitterlings, heart, chaw (lower jaw of a pig), calf's and sheep's head and feet.

From the poulterer she can get, even if she cannot afford to buy chicken, duck, or game, the giblets from these birds, rabbit, rabbit's livers, and hare. All these "extras" are to-day being made into meals which are welcomed in homes where they were unknown a year ago.

The very cheap cuts of beef, parts which sell for about 8d. a lb., are minced and cooked as "steaks" as a loaf or sausage in the oven, or as "shepherd's pie", an English dish of minced meat with the pie-crust made of mashed potatoes and baked in the oven. Neighbours are vying with each other to find new ways of serving minced meat these days.

Then there is always fish, though some kinds have gone up a little in price. But the herring, one of the finest foods available, is plentiful and cheap. Here again cooks are using their imagination and discovering new ways of serving it.

Herring, too, as kippers and blotters, or fried fresh, help out at breakfast time. People who have been used to bacon and eggs every morning of their lives have had to change their habit and make do with substitutes two or three days a week. To help out with eggs people everywhere are beginning to keep a few hens in the back garden, and household scraps go towards feeding them.

Homemade cakes have been hit rather hard. The rationing of butter and sugar and the need of eggs for breakfast have helped to make them rather a luxury. In homes where mother's home-baked cakes used to be on the table every day, they now appear only occasionally. The dark kinds such as gingerbread, fruit and spice cakes are being made with black treacle, of which there is no shortage, instead of sugar, and cooking fat instead of butter.

Every housewife now saves scraps of fat from the meat and reduces them into dripping which makes excellent pastry and can be quite well used for the homelier kind of cakes. A new habit is to collect bacon rinds into a stout jar or casserole and when you have enough, put it into a warm oven. Quite an amount of fat is saved in this way.

There are, of course, plenty of cakes to be bought in the shops and these are now appearing on almost every tea-table.

Managing the weekly allowance of two ounces of tea is more difficult, but an increase in the ration is expected shortly. As it is, where most of the family have meals out during the day, the ration is enough. So it is where there is a family of young children who do not drink tea and their quota becomes available for the grown-ups.

Office girls, shop assistants and other city workers get all they want in the teashops. Factory workers get their cups of tea in their canteens. But in the average home there is no tea to waste on the more casual visitor and many hostesses are serving coffee instead.

The old-fashioned shopping basket has been revived. Shops are saving wrapping paper and reserve it for goods which need protection. So when she goes on her daily shopping trip a woman now carries her basket on her arm.

As likely as not, too, she wears a pair of slacks, a "shirt" or jumper and a bright coloured scarf tied round her head, bondeau fashion. Slacks have solved the clothes problem for many women. They slip them on if an air raid warning goes. They wear them for spare time work in Air Raid Precaution services and for doing the housework.

The "bondeau", made of fishnet, a light woollen scarf or a length of any other material twined round the head to suit individual taste, is the commonest and one of the smartest war accessories in hats. But all women keep a gay frock or two in the wardrobe and a frivoulois bit of a hat to put on when the men folk in the forces come home on leave.

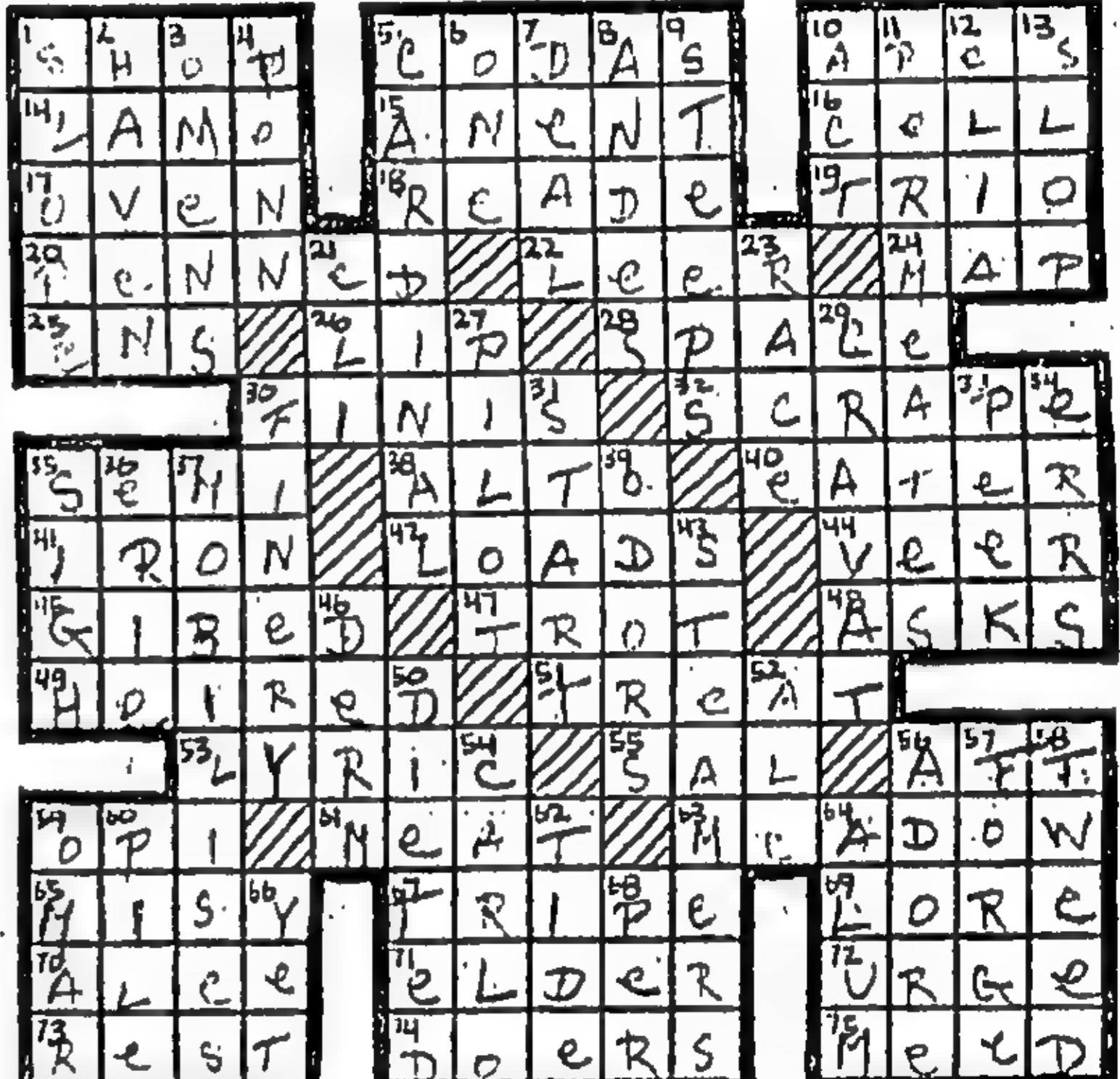
Silk stockings are now more often kept for dressy occasions only and there is a fashion for bare legs, sometimes made up to look sunburnt with a pencil line down the back of the leg to imitate the seam of the absent stockings.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO
PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1—Retail store (pl.)	3—Signs of things to be
6—Imitates slavishly	4—High-ranking clergyman
10—Faded	5—Ginger
15—To regard to	6—Single
16—Prison room	7—Action
17—Large room for baking	8—South American mountain range
18—Author of "The Heart and the Heath"	9—Pride
19—Group of three	10—Part of play
21—Wife	11—Dish used in
22—Amorous look	12—Peninsula of Charles Lamb
23—Chart	13—Dinner
24—First concept of	14—Fires
25—Part of mouth	15—Faint
26—Top of a national phenomenon	16—Flock
28—Fruit of the hawthorn	17—Faint
29—Fruit of the hawthorn	18—Faint
30—Fruit of the hawthorn	19—Faint
31—Faint	20—Faint
32—Faint	21—Faint
33—Faint	22—Faint
34—Faint	23—Faint
35—Faint	24—Faint
36—Faint	25—Faint
37—Faint	26—Faint
38—Faint	27—Faint
39—Faint	28—Faint
40—Faint	29—Faint
41—Ferrous metal	30—Faint
42—Fever	31—Faint
43—Fever	32—Faint
44—Fever to another	33—Faint
45—Fever to another	34—Faint
46—Fever to another	35—Faint
47—Fever to another	36—Faint
48—Fever to another	37—Faint
49—Fever to another	38—Faint
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93—Fever to another	82—Faint
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95—Fever to another	84—Faint
96—Fever to another	85—Faint
97—Fever to another	86—Faint
98—Fever to another	87—Faint
99—Fever to another	88—Faint
100—Fever to another	89—Faint



There Is No Shortcut to a
PERFECT MANICURE
3 Simple Steps of the
CUTEX METHOD
Will Ensure
NAIL LOVELINESS



The name Cutex is synonymous with perfect manicuring. Cutex Cuticle Remover is the outstanding preparation for making the cuticle into lovely smooth frames for the nails. Cutex Oily Polish Remover contains no acetone. It safely removes polish and will not cause brittle nails. Cutex new Salon Polish will give the greatest wear and the polish shades are all in the latest fashion. There is a shade to suit every preference. Cutex Polish Foundation is made to protect your nails and your polish—may be worn under or over your favourite shade of polish.

CUTEX
Manicure
Preparations

WE ARE POUNDING THE RUHR TO PIECES

the Ruhr." After the sixth

Ministry gave up counting, but its records show that since then scarcely any twenty-four hours have passed without bombs being rained on the Nazis' most vital industrial centre.

Essen, home of Krupps and munitions hub of the Ruhr area, is being forced to spend many hours in its shelters. Though powerfully defended by ground defences, it has suffered seven severe bombings on separate occasions not counting the several raids that sometimes take place during one night's attack.

Krupps itself has suffered numerous direct hits on its munitions works.

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"HAZELINE' SNOW," the original non-greasy toilet preparation, imparts beauty to the complexion, softens and soothes the skin and provides a perfect base for powder.

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All Chemists and StoresBURROUGHS-WELLCOME & CO.
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FOR ECONOMY!

The Studebaker Commander has just won the Gilmore-Yosemite economy run over a course of over 300 miles. The Studebaker Champion and President models also won first honours in their class. This is the first time in history that one make of car has won all three first prizes. Studebaker is the most economical full-sized car to operate in Hongkong. Takes all the hills on top gear.

Try a Studebaker before buying any car.

HONGKONG HOTEL
GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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NEW MONSTROSITY

THE machinations of the Axis have produced another monstrosity—an utterly unjustified attack by Italy on small, peace-seeking Greece—and another heroic sequel which we all may hope will not end in a second Poland, a clarion call to the people to defend themselves against the legions of the barbarians.

We can be satisfied in this instance that it was not British promises that induced Greece to withstand the greedy demands of Mussolini; nor was it British violation of Greek neutrality that provoked the war. The Due has learnt the art of fabrication—or at least he has taken his finishing lessons—from his partner Hitler, and one excuse was as good as another for him as he has only to convince his own people. The rest of the world looks on, hardened to shock by repeated and flagrant violations of sacred treaties, and realises that the talk of world domination so long regarded as Democratic propaganda, is in truth the main object of the Axis Powers.

If Greece can survive she will have played a noble part in rebuffing that object; if she sustains the conflict for a few weeks with British aid, she will have thrown yet another doubt on the invulnerability of the great Axis land machines in Central Europe; if she defends herself for months she will light the torch that the ancient Marathon runners used to carry from city to city—a flame that in this case will set afire the latent spirit of Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The world also waits to see what Turkey will do. Handicapped as she is by doubts as to Russia's real intentions, Turkey may take no more than a passive role at first, but it is doubtful whether Stalin can afford to continue playing blind man's buff with his partners by what may be politely called in his case "defensive aggression," now that the fate of his own country is seriously involved.

The Axis will certainly not attack Russia until it has disposed of, or made peace with Great Britain, and it would appear that Stalin has as much confidence in our ability to defend ourselves as we have, or he would not leave so much to chance.

Happily, we in England and the British Empire have a clear cut purpose in fighting the enemy which in

ONE YEAR OF WAR:

though likely to become more than until the midnight of instance, the city was subjected to a formidable later on, appear to September 20. bombardment from the air. The Dutch had neither the aeroplanes nor the tanks to strike back; and the Commander-in-Chief surrendered.

Meanwhile, before the allies had time to use their strength in Belgium, the main defensive position had been irretrievably undermined through some fatal mischance which is even now not fully understood. The line of the Meuse-Albert Canal was turned through the crossing of the two bridges opposite Maastricht. But worse was to follow, since a day or two later Sedan had fallen and German armoured divisions were permitted to follow General Corap's troops across the Meuse bridge.

This success was immediately exploited. More powerful tanks than had yet been encountered, operating with low-flying aeroplanes, advanced west and south. In the former direction they turned the extension of the Maginot line and threatened the allied positions in Belgium. The allied armies had to fall back.

For some days they attempted to stem the advance, but the fatal over-confidence which had led the French Staff to underrate the Polish fighting quality and consequently the formidableness of the German tactics, and their dependence on the defensive, now betrayed them.

They had thought out no means of countering the heavy tank and the dive-bomber; and they never evolved a plan. The attempt to stem the German advance to the west consequently failed, and the allied forces were cut in two.

German armoured divisions at once began to advance up the Channel coast in the rear of the allied armies. The only attempt to heal the breach was made by General Gort, and it failed. The Germans had immense superiority in the air. Their armoured detachments were dominant.

It was no great matter in itself; but it was ominous, and in fact from that time the initiative even in raiding activity was abandoned almost entirely to the enemy. The allies settled down behind their defensive lines and the offensive spirit, without which no war is won, frittered away.

About a month after the end of October, determined to recover lost ground their blow accordingly struck itself in the air; but at the end of the operations the French positions were almost entirely on their own soil once more.

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ITALY FORCED TO TAKE BACK SEAT

"Hands Off" Says Hitler

ZURICH, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—A Franco-German agreement has been made possible only by Hitler at the Florence meeting, persuading Mussolini to accept a limitation of Italy's territorial aspirations with regard to France, in the opinion of diplomatic observers here.

Italian aspirations envisaged the cession by France of Corsica, Savoy and Tunis, but it is understood that under the new settlement, France will retain Corsica and Savoy, and possibly even Nice. With regard to Tunis, nothing is known.

It is thought likely that Italy stipulated that she receive compensation at the expense of Greece.

Other concessions Germany probably made to France include:

French retention of Lorraine but not Alsace;

The transfer of the Vichy Government to Paris;

The moving northwards of the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory.

France's Obligations

In return for these concessions, France will be bound to co-operate economically and politically in establishing under German leadership a "new order" in Europe aimed against Britain.

It is thought here that France will probably hand over to the Axis Powers, naval bases on her Mediterranean coast and French North Africa. The French Colonial Army would probably not fight against Britain unless it were attacked but the possibility of the French Fleet participating in the war cannot be excluded.

Peace Talks Denied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There is no foundation to rumours of peace negotiations or cessions of territory by the French Government to Germany and Italy, states a French Embassy statement issued here to-day.

The statement also denies that the Axis Powers have the use of strategic bases or that there is any curtailment of French sovereignty in any point in France or the Empire.

No Strategic Bases

DUBLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—The French Legation in a statement issued to-day said the Minister was authorized to deny the report that strategic bases in France or her Colonies had been placed at the disposal of Italy or Germany.

MOSCOW MOVES

Diplomats Work On Balkan War

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Speeding cars through the foreign colony here to-day bore witness to the intense diplomatic activity due to the Balkan developments.

The Greek Minister, M. Dimitropoulos, called early on Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Rosso, is understood to have seen the German envoy, Herr von Schulenburg.

The Soviet press publishes long accounts of the Italo-Greek developments without comment.

Anglo-Turkish Friendship

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Anglo-Turkish friendship is accentuated by a telegram sent to-day by the King to the President of Turkey on the occasion of the celebration of the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

In his telegram, His Majesty expressed cordial greetings and heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the great Turkish nation.

FRENCH WORKERS RESIST

Will Not Assist Nazis

The attitude of the workers and peasants in occupied France is causing grave concern to the Germans, though nothing has been allowed to leak out in the Press and attempts to enforce a "labour front" on the same lines as that run by Dr. Ley in the Reich still continue to be made.

A smothered battle is in full swing, much of it literally below the surface—in the coal mines of the North, at Lens, Béthune and elsewhere. The miners of the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais form part of a population which is basically friendly towards Britain, and by their side there work scores of thousands of poles, who are implacably anti-German.

These men will not be slaves of Hitler and Ley.

Reports of riots in various towns are not confirmed with certainty, but what is really known to be happening is far more serious than transient and sporadic troubles probably traceable to bad conditions which the German will try to remedy.

What they cannot remedy are now ruthlessly attempting to suppress. It is a far more serious thing, namely, the obstinate refusal, on political and patriotic grounds, to work for Germany.

Guarded Mines

The mines of the North of France were "officially" opened within a few weeks of their being overrun, and the German radio "splashed" the news. Now the conqueror is already obliged to keep in every mine and every steel-works armed men of the emergency section (Beroltschiftsdienst) of the Black Guard, ready, if need be, to shoot.

There have been strikes at various points, unaccompanied by violence, for that, of course, would lead to useless slaughter. They were followed by crafty tactics, more difficult to meet.

The Germans have, however, devised a system which consists, each pay day, of conveying practically all the workers of a given undertaking to another district. In this way they hope to confuse the minds of the men and, also, to induce the women-folk to make them change their attitude.

Simultaneously assurances are given that the coal extracted is intended solely for French needs and that Germany has more coal than she can possibly need. The miners, however, see where the coal goes, and are well aware of Germany's obligation to supply Italy with 10,000,000 tons a year.

Importing German Miners

Now the Nazis are trying the experiment of importing German miners to mix with the less recalcitrant of the French ones. It will hardly succeed either in France or in



No, it isn't the man you think it is! It is Charlie Chaplin in his new film "The Dictator". This film—his first talkie—was made in secret. This is the first still that has been released.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/25s
Demand London	1/25s
T.T. Shanghai	.370
T.T. Singapore	.525
T.T. Japan	.105
T.T. India	.825
T.T. U.S.A.	.225
T.T. Manila	.451
T.T. Bangkok	.425
T.T. Saigon	.09
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	.97
T.T. Australia	1/812

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/31s
4 m/s D/P London	1/31s
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	.234
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	.842
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.0212
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.04

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks S.	1,230 n.
H.K. Banks £	.62 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K.) £	.07 n.
Chancery £	.01 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £	.267 n.
Mercantile, C. £	.103 n.
East Asia £	.72 n.

INSURANCES

Contin. S.	175 n.
Union S.	367 1/2 n.
China Underwriters	1 n.
H.K. Fire S.	150 n.

SHIPPING

Douglas S.	.130 n.
Steamboats S.	.130 n.
Indo-Chinas P. S.	.100 n.
Indo-Chinas D. S.	.80 n.
Shell (Rearers) S.	.357 n.
Waterboats S.	.60 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves S.	.901 n.
Dock (old) S.	.10 n.
Dock (new) S.	.154 n.

MINING

Kalian s/	.14 n.
Rauba S.	.94 n.

LANDS

Hotels S.	.320 n.
Lands S.	.31 n.
Lands 4% Debentures	.100 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Shui Lunds S.	.1070 n.
Humphreys S.	.710 n.
H.K. Realties S.	.335 b.
Chinese Estates S.	.100 n.

UTILITIES

Trams S.	.16 n.
Peak Trams (old) S.	.740 n.
Peak Trams (new) S.	.370 n.
Star Ferries S.	.591 n.
V. Ferries S.	.2234 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cold: Macq. (Ord.) Sh.	.14.90 n.
Cold: Macq. (Pref.) Sh.	.12 n.
Canton Ices S.	.1 n.
Cements S.	.104 n.
H.K. Ropes S.	.035 n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms S.	.174 n.
Watsons S.	.910 n.
Lane Crawfords S.	.745 n.
Sinceres S.	.215 n.
Wing On (H.K.) S.	.30 n.
Powell Ltd. S.	.1 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh. S.	.374 n.
Shai Cotton Sh. S.	.180 n.

Around The Courses

ALEC PEARCE—1940 CHAMPION

Brilliant Iron Shots Carry Him Through

Marton And Hunter Fail Through Putting

(By "Burdie")

THERE COULDN'T have been a finer day for golf than Sunday last when the Amateur Championship of the Colony was played at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanling. High clouds obscured the sun in the morning, and though the nip in the air disappeared when the sun broke through in the afternoon, conditions were still almost ideal for the game.

T. A. (Alec) Pearce crowned his sporting successes in Hongkong by taking the title, though from reports he had the narrowest of squeaks in beating both A. E. C. Marton and F. D. Hunter—the first named being one stroke behind and the second two.

Brilliant irons carried him through. Putting seems to have been the general weakness of these top three. Pearce was a little uncertain in the morning though he sank several long ones nicely, but with Marton and Hunter it was a definite failing. The latter missed at least three putts that should have gone down with one hand for they were only about a foot long!

I have no information how R. K. Collings was playing, but it must have been very good. He took the Visitor's Cup.

But special credit must go to J. L. C. (John) Pearce, for in coming 4th with 160 (7D on the Old Course and 81 on the New) he played down to handicap 6 on the first and 9 on the second, 5 and 2 strokes respectively below his official handicap.

Incidents of T. A. Pearce's morning round on the New Course were at the 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 13th. At both the 2nd and 3rd he landed in the sand, but beautiful shots got him out to give him a birdie at the 2nd and Par figure at the 3rd. Then at the 9th he was unfortunate in that a fine iron following an equally fine drive placed him in the sand again. On this occasion he was short with his third out of the trap and went down for 5 against Par 6.

The short 13th was an unlucky hole. His first tee shot was out of bounds, and his second turned into a real poached egg in the sand. He was on for 5 and down for 7 against Par 5.

HIS 70 in the afternoon on the Old Course was the result of some grand golf. His putting showed more confidence, and his irons were particularly long and accurate. His first 9 holes were in 38 against Par 30, and his second 9 were in 38 against Par 37.

He was unfortunate in taking three putts on the 12th for a 4 (Par 3), and the same bad luck dogged him on the 15th. An excellent second kicked to the right into the sand and robbed him of an almost certain birdie.

Again at the 16th he had to play

SPORTS ADVT.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 2nd November, 1940, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$6.00 per head (including tax) and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the written or verbal application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27704), will close at 11.45 a.m.

Tickets are obtainable at the Club House; provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

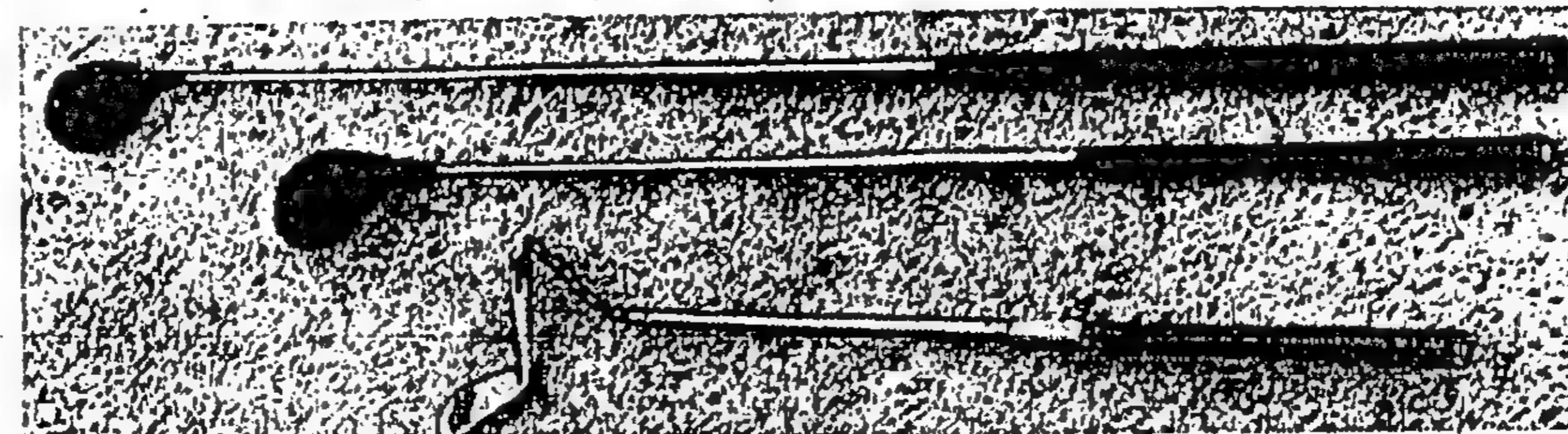
PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1940.

NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING BEGINNERS



If you want to learn to swing correctly at golf, here are the tools. It may be one thing, however, to swing the 57½-inch driver, but it will be quite another to use the chained iron. It looks like a club out of Joe Kirkwood's bag.

HEATS FOR INTER-SCHOOL AQUATIC SPORTS

EXCELLENCE of swimming in the heats for the Inter-School swimming sports which were held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday gives promise of thrilling finals on Friday. In the sprint events, finishes were very close, while the times, too, were of a high standard.

In the 100 yards free-style best time was 62 2/5 seconds, and in the 50 yards free-style best time was 27 2/5 secs.

The following qualified for the finals which will commence at 2 p.m. on Friday:

100 yards free-style—J. Chalerm (Wah Yan); Yeo Tung-jun (St. Joseph's); D. Young (St. Joseph's); W. Teo (St. Stephen's); J. Goh (La Salle); N. Ng (La Salle); Ronald Ho (St. Joseph's); A. Lopez (La Salle); Chalerm (Wah Yan); Ip Ting-yau (St. Stephen's); Ng (La Salle); 50 yards back-stroke—Fung Che-wan (King's); Ronald Ho (St. Joseph's); A. Lopez (La Salle); Chalerm (Wah Yan); Ip Ting-yau (St. Stephen's); Ng (La Salle); 100 yards breast-stroke—Cheng Trap-hay (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yeung (Wah Yan); Cheung Koon-tzam (St. Joseph's); Ng (La Salle); Choy Kai-ming (King's); 50 yards free-style—J. Gomez (La Salle); M. Young (La Salle); Chan Pak-cheung (St. Paul's); A. Fong (St. Joseph's); Ng (La Salle); Ip Ting-yau (St. Stephen's); 100 yards diving (High)—Fung Fec-wan (King's); Lee Wing-hon (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Joseph's); Ng (La Salle); 100 yards medley relay—La Salle College; Wah Yan College; St. Joseph's College; St. Stephen's College; King's College; Wah Yan College; St. Joseph's College; St. Stephen's College; King's College; 200 yards free-style—J. Gomez (La Salle); Yeo Tung-jun (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Joseph's); Ng (La Salle); Ip Ting-yau (St. Stephen's); Ng (La Salle); 50 yards breast-stroke—Choy Kai-ming (King's); Koon Wai-cheung (King's); Cheng Trap-hay (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yeung (Wah Yan); Wong Lok-tin (St. Stephen's); 100 yards back-stroke—A. Lopez (La Salle); Ip Ting-yau (St. Stephen's); Ng (La Salle); 200 yards free-style relay—St. Joseph's College; La Salle College; St. Stephen's College; Wah Yan College; King's College.

Major Harvey, fly-half, and Lt. Coombes, left-centre three-quarter, were in splendid form, while Mohan and Van Millingen were the choice of the forwards.

Macdonald and Mohan scored for

DEPLETED NAVAL SIDE HOLD MEDICALS IN FRIENDLY RUGGER GAME

FIELDING only 14 players, the Navy "A" XV held the Royal Army Medical Corps to a 6-6 draw at Causeway Bay yesterday, each side scoring two tries.

Navy were not at full strength owing to manning exercises, and one or two new faces were seen in the lineup, outstanding among them was Robinson, on the left wing, who scored two excellent tries late in the second half to even the score.

HARD WORKING PACK

KING stood out amid a hard working pack, while Bucknell, fly-half, was ever trying to open up the game. The latter had the spectators stamping when, in the second half, he cut clean through Medicals' defence for what should have been Navy's winning tally, but in choosing to touch down between the posts he was caught by Macdonald who forced him to drop the ball, which was then kicked into touch.

Major Harvey, fly-half, and Lt. Coombes, left-centre three-quarter, were in splendid form, while Mohan and Van Millingen were the choice of the forwards.

Macdonald and Mohan scored for

Probables For The Cesarewitch

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Probables for the Cesarewitch which is being run to-morrow at Newmarket are:

Cheerful Star (Perryman), Tutor (E. Smith), King Legend (D. Smith), Ownstown (Taylor), Belmear (Nevert), Kepton (G. Thin), Finis (Harry Wrapp), Hunter Moon (Gordon Richards), Sir Roger (Mullins), Mayward Miss (Richardson), Snipe Week (Dick), Solonaise (Robertson), Queen of Shiraz (Littlewood).

Without Jockeys: Spanish Mist, Sir Pomm, Trimaroma.

son twice for Navy in the second.

Team score:

R.A.M.C.—Bartley; Macdonald, Coombes, Pratt and Whybrow; Harvey, Scriven, Wigglesworth, Chandler, Milne; Collins, Furness; Mohan, Van Millingen and Eddie.

Wing—Ward, Robins, Gadd, Addis and Wilson; E. A. Bucknell and E. A. Wilson; Stockham, King, Bentle; Davia, Wilkinson, Brewer, and Garbett.

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2.235"	1 1/8" & 3/32"
2.375"	3/32" & 5/32"
2.5"	1 1/2" 177, 3/32", 5/32" & 3 mm
3 1/8"	3/32" & 5/32"
3.002"	3/32" & 5/32"
3 1/2"	4 1/2" & 5/32"
3 1/4"	2 mm & 3 mm
3 1/2"	2 mm & 4 mm
60 mm	3/32" & 5/32"
61 1/4 mm	3/32" & 5/32"
62 1/4 mm	3/32", 5/32" & 4 mm
65 mm	2.5 mm & 5/32"
69 1/4 mm	1.77" & 3/32"

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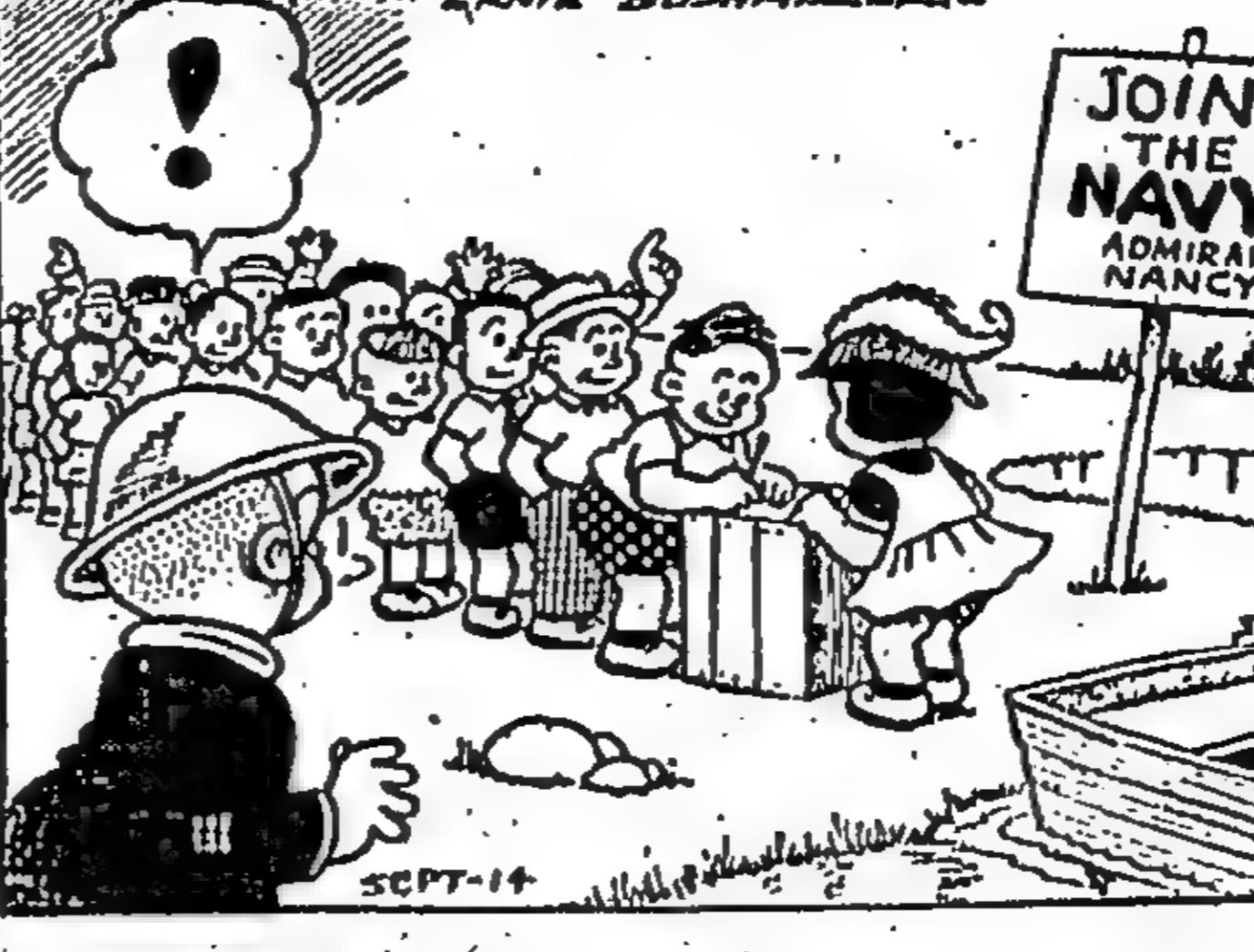
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller



POPPY DAY APPEAL

Future Needs Of Servicemen

The Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion announces that street sales of poppies this year, in connection with the Colony's contribution to the Poppy Day Fund, will be held on November 9, instead of November 11. This will afford the public a more convenient opportunity of contributing, since Armistice Day is a holiday.

The following letter has been received from Capt. W. G. Wilcox, the Organising Secretary of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal:

"I hope very sincerely that I may count once again on the sympathetic support of your Branch to this greatest of all efforts on behalf of those who have suffered, physically or economically, in their Country's Service.

"We are looking to the future with great anxiety. For many years now it has been a real problem for my Council to make the income of our one-day appeal, generous as it has been, serve to finance the Legion's many aided work, day in and day out, for the whole of the year. But this most difficult problem has in most years been overcome by means of careful planning of our schemes of assistance, careful but sympathetic investigation of all claims and above all by rigid economies in administration.

"The new War, however, has necessarily changed our financial outlook. We have still to help the men of the Great War and their families. This is an obligation we must always honour. But in addition, we have undertaken to make all our schemes of assistance available to the men serving in this War when they too become Ex-Servicemen, and the time is rapidly approaching when the claims from this new category of Ex-Serviceman will assume serious proportions.

Potential Sufferers

"We have to keep in mind the fact that every man who serves in the present emergency is a potential Ex-Serviceman who may eventually need the help of the Legion. Nor must we forget when we are considering our future financial position, the decrease in the purchasing power of the pound sterling.

"Thus it is clear that we must look forward in the near future to what may prove to be a doubled financial need, and our Poppy Day Appeal therefore becomes of greater importance than ever before.

"We are only too well aware how generously our friends overseas have supported the work of the British Legion on Poppy Day. We know too of the many additional calls which have been made on them in recent months by other well-known appeals which are helping men who are actually serving. We feel certain, however, that the members of the Hongkong and China Branch, and indeed all our friends in Hongkong and the surrounding districts, will appreciate the Nation's obligations to those men when the time comes that they too have lost the security of Service pay and allowances, and as Ex-Servicemen have only the British Legion to which they can look for help in their time of need.

"We are most anxious to be prepared for the greater need, and hope, very earnestly, that our 1940 Poppy Day Appeal may be supported with an even greater measure of sympathy and generosity than in the past."

In view of the increasing burden that the present War is placing on the Poppy Day Fund, it is hoped that the Colony's contribution will be generous.

No Cenotaph Ceremony

In the absence of any formal ceremony at the Cenotaph this year, wreaths may be laid privately, and the public is advised that Flanders' poppies will be on sale through the British Legion if it is desired to lay poppies.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated October 28:

"I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual."

LONDON TO OBSERVE DAY
A cable has been received in Singapore by the Ex-Servicemen Association to say that Poppy Day, despite everything, is to be held as usual in London.

COLONY BLACK-OUT

First Night Of Exercises

Hongkong's longest and most extensive black-out, for which 2,500 air raid wardens have been mobilised, began last night and will continue until sunrise to-morrow, when normal lighting and sea traffic will be resumed.

Unlike previous black-outs, last night's practice was decentralised in the sense that the wardens in charge of the various districts were left to their discretion to deal with whatever might happen, as if in an actual raid, and without direction from Headquarters, whose only job was to plot the affected areas on a large map as soon as information to this effect was received.

To-night's exercise will be on a bigger scale with Headquarters maintaining communication with both the mainland and island.

The exercise automatically began at sun-set, at which time all lights, including those of vehicles, were to have been obscured, and shipping traffic, with the exception of one Star ferry, was to have come to a standstill. Many houses, particularly in Yau Ma Tei, Wan Chai, the Western district and Happy Valley—notably in the vicinity of the A.R.P. Headquarters—failed to observe the lighting regulation at first but as the evening progressed these lights were either extinguished or obscured one by one and by 7.30 p.m. there was little cause for complaint in this respect.

Before 7 o'clock, searchlights were sweeping the starlit sky in preparation for the raiders and they were given some practice by an aeroplane which appeared long before the alarm was sounded. The warning signal was not given until 9.15 o'clock, when traffic on the road, except those on essential services, immediately pulled to one side and stopped, as did the solitary ferry which had been the only vessel running since 6 p.m.

Military Manoeuvres

Meanwhile, military manoeuvres were being held independently and blank gun ammunition was fired in the vicinity of Kowloon.

Along the water-front, machine gun posts were manned by detachments of Indian troops.

Soon after the alarm, the searchlights succeeded in spotting the raider which, tried as it would, failed to escape from the beams until it went far out into the sea. The all clear was given at 9.45 p.m. when traffic resumed but only for half an hour for that time another alarm was sounded, though this lasted only 10 minutes. At 11.10 p.m. there was another 10-minute alarm. This was the last for the night.

The black-out was probably the most effectively held so far, while the number of pedestrians was smaller than on previous occasions. Incidentally, work on the aid raid tunnel was not stopped.

After the exercise, Wing-Comdr. A. H. Steele-Perkins, Director of Air Raid Precautions, said it was decidedly better than last time. However, residents were rather slow in getting the full black-out and some of them did not realise that it started from sunset, but the night progressed it became better and better.

Observations from the air, he added, showed that there were few torches and cigarette lights, compared with previous occasions.

"I am fully satisfied," Wing-Comdr. Steele-Perkins concluded, "and I think a little more propaganda amongst the population will soon make black-outs in the Colony 100 per cent. effective."

Wardens Mobilised

Mainly in connection with the black-out, all Air Raid Wardens were mobilised by proclamation yesterday.

After the exercise, according to Mr. H. Puckle, Deputy Director of Air Raid Precautions, they will not be demobilised but will be granted leave without pay to return to their civilian occupations. They will be liable for service whenever called upon, and a mobilised footing is to be maintained partly for the duration of the war, Mr. Puckle added.

Blackout Accident

Two young women, said to be inmates of the North Point refugee camp, were knocked down by a car during the black-out.

The driver, Lau Lo-hok, told the Police he was driving in King's Road when the women, Han Mei-lai and Tang Pui-ching, suddenly ran in front of the road. He was injured in the back and Tang received slight abrasions on the forehead and legs.

They were sent to Queen Mary Hospital.

NETHERLAND LEGION WAIT'S REVENGE

DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE ON GUARD IN BRITAIN

Down among the dunes along this sunny shore in Wales I had a surprise, writes a correspondent. A dozen soldiers, wearing helmets like coal-scuttles, and shouting in a strange tongue, bobbed up out of the sand and covered me with curiously short rifles.

A dozen small, skewer-like bayonets, hinged to the barrels, snapped forward like blades from a pocket-knife, and threatened me on all sides. Then came a pleasant laugh behind me.

I turned to see an officer in khaki battle-dress similar to that worn by our own Army. He clicked his heels, saluted, and said in perfect English: "I am glad to meet you. I am at your service."

Then he pointed to his shoulder-tabs, which bore the one word: "Nederland."

I had stumbled on a coastal defence post held by men of the Royal Dutch Legion.

It was so cleverly concealed that I had seen nothing of it, and would have stepped on to the heads of the defenders if they had not been keeping a sharp watch on me.

A large part of the Legion is in training here, and guarding a section of the coast is only one of their many jobs.

Health Runs

They have a thoroughly equipped camp, and are so democratic that their commandant and all his officers join the men in a "health trot" every morning.

They go across country in a steady Indian lope, and come back glowing.

The commandant told me: "Most of the troops are seasoned men who fought the Germans when Holland was invaded, but we also have many recruits from all parts of Britain."

"They are all very keen to take part in the defence of this country—and later to help to win back their own land."

Some of these big, blue-eyed Dutchmen, who came from overseas to join the Legion, were disappointed to find no battle raging when they arrived. "We want to get at those Germans," they say.

One Legionary left a large and prosperous farm in South Africa to enlist.

He is the biggest man in the Legion—so big, indeed, that there is not a uniform to fit him.

Playing Darts

The men's recreations include darts—which they are playing for the first time—and learning Welsh.

Incredible though it may sound, some of these Dutchmen are also learning to speak Dutch. They are recruits of pure Dutch percentage who were born in this country. Several are Cockneys. "Dutch is double-Dutch to us," they say.

One company, composed almost entirely of English-speaking Dutchmen, talk to their comrades in signs.

Not a penny of Britain's money is spent on the Legion. Equipment, maintenance, pay—all come out of Dutch funds.

To-day the troops were reviewed by a general.

At their head marched the Legion's band, formed only a fortnight ago of amateur musicians from among the recruits.

Broken Vow To Holland

More Workless

New from neutral sources reaching London indicates that there is marked deterioration in economic life in the Netherlands under German occupation.

The Germans had promised that they would not hamper Dutch economic development as far as was compatible with German war economy. But, in fact, everything is being done to injure Dutch economic life in Nazi war needs.

Understandings which can contribute to their needs are fostered; the others are left to themselves to face greatly changed circumstances. Unemployment is mounting following the demobilisation of the Dutch Army.

Transport is difficult, as admitted by the Germans themselves. It is to be assumed that the R.A.F. is partly responsible for this.

Another German promise was that political life in Holland would be left undisturbed. The worthlessness of this promise was proved by the appointment of a Dutch Nazi as trustee for the Dutch Socialist party.

Steps are now being taken to found a single political party, but the Germans have made it known before-hand that they will not accept political leaders of the old regime.



ONCE A HOSPITAL—Hiller's airmen scored a direct hit on St. Thomas' hospital, one of London's famed mercy buildings, during a recent night raid. Bomb cut through building, as shown here.



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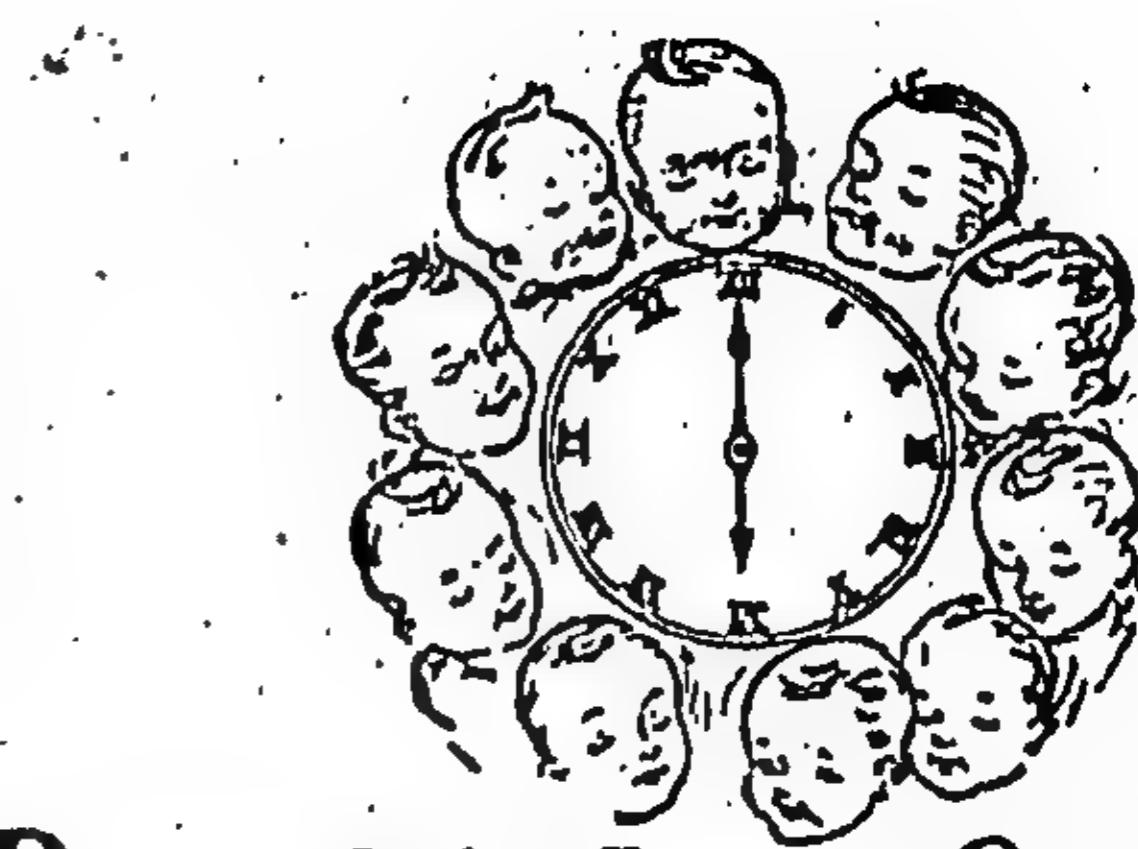
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"CONFESIONS OF NAZI SPY"
WARNER BROS. SENSATIONAL DRAMA

CAPTURED GERMAN AIR MAN

- Reporter Helped

By A Special Correspondent
To-day I had the unusual experience for a reporter on duty of taking part in the capture of a raiding Nazi pilot. He was shot down in his twin-engined Messerschmitt by a Hurricane during a big air battle over Kent.

The bombers—some 20 of them, with a protective screen of 40 fighters—were homed in by A.A. fire once they crossed the coast. A score of miles inland where I was motoring, with the Dorniers in V-shape squadrons booming overhead, they were suddenly attacked by something less than a squadron of Hurricanes.

The British fighters, tiny by comparison with the big black Dorniers, weaved in and out above and below them, and in a matter of two-minutes the bombers were broken and dispersed.

Two went hurtling down in volumes of dense black smoke, and I was about to make in the direction of one of them when a Hurricane began to speed all round a twin-engined Messerschmitt 110 in ever decreasing curve.

Chase Through Lanes

As I watched through field glasses the Hurricane "cut" on the tail of the Messerschmitt. There was a brief sparkle as a burst of machine-guns rattled out, and a moment later the pilot jumped.

As his parachute bellied out I began a chase through the study Roman lanes which soon brought me to a field where the parachute was on the point of landing. Simultaneously soldiers and police were climbing into the field from other directions, and I raced across the field at the heels of a burly sergeant-major.

The Nazi airmen, a corporal pilot of 22 years, was assisted to his feet. He appeared extremely apprehensive at first but soon recovered his poise after a cooling drink of water and a cigarette from one of the soldiers.

The corporal pilot told me in halting French that this was his fifth flight over England. Asked which type of British fighter he rated most highly—the Spitfires or the Hurricanes—he replied: "I cannot select. Both are very good."

Nazi Translates It

While we were waiting for the lorry which took the prisoner away a woman from a neighbouring village produced a letter written in German. It appeared that her son, who was wounded and a prisoner in Germany, had persuaded a German woman to write a letter to his mother in England.

This she was unable to read, and thought the Nazi pilot might be able to help her.

The young pilot translated the letter, which said that the soldier was recovering and being kindly treated in broken French. This I retranslated for the benefit of the soldier's mother into English.

Italians Quiet In Africa

British Reinforcements

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There has yet been no sign of an Italian move in North Africa.

British Headquarters in Cairo says that there is nothing to report in Egypt, Kenya and Palestine.

In the Sudan last Saturday and Sunday our ground troops, aided by aircraft, drove back an enemy survey party on the left bank of the Blue Nile and caused some casualties.

The advance guard of South African troops which arrived in East Africa a few months ago have been strongly reinforced by another contingent.

Enemy Column Surprised

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—How British artillery, assisted by infantry, cleaned up an Italian motorised outpost totalling about 300 vehicles at Alum Nivelvin 10 miles south of Sidi Barrani, was told by a gun captain to "Reuter's" special correspondent "somewhere in the western desert."

The establishment of the outpost was reported to advanced British Headquarters by a desert patrol, and on the following night a British column moved up under cover of darkness within 6,000 yards of the Italians.

The column camouflaged itself and lay down all next day on the desert sand in blazing sun, undiscovered by the Italians. Then at dusk, all British guns let fly together while aircraft circled round, dropping bombs.

The British fired over 200 rounds.

The Italians appeared to be completely surprised. The last thing the British saw before withdrawing was a huge column of smoke rising from the Italian camp.

U.S. FAR EAST EVACUEES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

the help is so small, but it is understood that perhaps a very few persons will be given aid after they affix their signatures to promissory notes to issue repayment.

One informed source said that in view of the absence of funds, it was fortunate that most Americans in the Far East had some connection with an organization in the United States, or friends or relatives there. It is understood that some sort of announcement may be made shortly clarifying the extent of official help.

Britain Plans To Attack From Sea

→ FROM PAGE ONE

ed in a reference to "adverse weather."

The main Italian drive seems to be concentrated at the north-west corner of Greece where the frontier joins the frontiers of Yugoslavia and Albania. The main objective here seems to be the city of Florina, an important railway connection between Yugoslavia and Salonika. Both Florina and Kastoria are said to have been bombed while there were heavy artillery duels along the whole frontier.

High Command Satisfied

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Although news from the north is still very scanty, it was known early today that the Greek High Command was satisfied with the progress of operations.

Rallying To Colours

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Greeks all over the world are rallying to the colours, or where this is impossible they are trying to join the British Army.

Greeks in London are clamouring to be allowed to fight.

In Istanbul, crowds of Greek youths are besieging the Greek Legation demanding to be sent home to fight.

An army of 20,000 Greeks is being raised in Egypt.

Greek Ships Safe

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Immediate steps are being taken to see that the Greek merchant navy does not fall into Axis hands.

Five ships at Lisbon have been ordered to remain there until further notice. Among them is the former "Athena" liner, Tuscany, of 16,000 tons, whose crew have asked to be repatriated.

Fourteen other Greek ships at Funchal have been ordered to remain there until further notice.

Ambassadors Remain

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Graziani, continues at his post in Athens while M. Pollis, the Greek Ambassador to Italy, is still in Rome, according to the official German news agency.

Legation Lights Cut off

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Agency reports from Rome show how the Italians have been true to type in their treatment of Greek diplomats.

Electricity in the Greek Legation in Rome has been cut off so as to prevent the Greek Minister and his staff from listening to foreign broadcasts.

The gunners of the British bomber opened fire. Tracer bullets were seen passing all around the Dornier, which thereupon jettisoned several small bombs, put on more speed, and escaped in the darkness.

Another British aircraft on the way home shot down this Dornier 20 minutes later.

Hit Attacker

During the same night another British bomber, homeward bound over the North Sea, was sighted by a Messerschmitt 110 long-range fighter, which attacked and opened fire at 250 yards.

The British gunners replied.

The Messerschmitt passed right over the British bomber, which banked sharply and followed, its front gun getting in several salvos at short range.

The German fighter dived towards the sea, flames and smoke coming from its fuselage.

Hockey

Y. M. C. A. And Club May Merge For League Matches

There is the probability that for the purpose of the Hockey League that has recently been formed, the European Y.M.C.A. and the Hongkong Hockey Club will merge into one team. The combined team should present a formidable front, sufficient to challenge for League honours.

The following teams have been selected by the "Y" for matches to-morrow and Saturday:

(1) The French Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Axis;

(2) Air and naval bases in occupied France to be at Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities;

(3) The French Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Axis;

(4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan;

(5) France to cede a greater part of Morocco to Spain;

(6) Italian share in the boot to be Tunis and a substantial portion of Algeria, together with the Department Alpes-Maritimes;

(7) French colonies to be placed under a triple mandate in which Germany and Italy will participate with France but the regime will be subject to review on the termination of hostilities.

Zarich Message

The Zarich message states that according to reliable information which has reached Switzerland, Hitler has proposed the following peace terms to France:

(1) Morocco to go to Spain;

(2) Indo-China to go to Japan;

(3) Italy to receive Tunis, part of Algeria and Alpes-Maritimes;

(4) Germany to have Alsace-Lorraine and a free zone, of which conditions have not yet been defined and which would extend from Switzerland to the North Sea;

(5) Air and naval bases will be at the disposal of the Axis for the duration of hostilities and similarly the French Fleet will be at the disposal of the Germans and Italians;

(6) French colonies to be under a triple mandate until the end of the war.

Berlin Disappointed

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Basler Nachrichten," says that the French official communiqué on the Hitler-Pétain talks caused great disappointment in official Berlin in circles because its phrasing was vague.

The German press has been ordered not to print or comment on it.

Rome May Be Bombed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". ATHENS, Oct. 29 (UP).—It has been suggested in unofficial quarters that a British threat to bomb Rome as a reprisal for further attacks on Athens would constitute the most effective assistance to Greece.

The theme is so audaciously different, we suggest you see the picture from the beginning for your fullest enjoyment.

ONE NAZI SHOOTS ANOTHER

—Channel Dogfight

One German fighter shot another Messerschmitt in a recent dog-fight over the Channel.

The story has now been told by an R.A.F. flying officer, who was in the battle.

The British pilot, flying a Spitfire, had just attacked and damaged two Messerschmitt 109s. He turned to attack a third.

When he was about to attack, a second Messerschmitt 109 passed him and shot down the first one.

Apparently the German pilot got the wrong machine into his sights.

Bomber Duels

Another strange feature of the air war is that British bombers returning from raids on Germany are encountering German bombers returning from raids on England—and the British are attacking the Germans.

Recently, early in the morning, a British heavy bomber was droning home across the Channel. The crew was enjoying hot coffee after the night bombing over Germany.

Suddenly a Dornier 17 was sighted. The British pilot climbed to 8,500ft. to engage the enemy.

There followed a running fight in which both pilots tried to get the other machine silhouetted against the moon.

The gunners of the British bomber opened fire. Tracer bullets were seen passing all around the Dornier, which thereupon jettisoned several small bombs, put on more speed, and escaped in the darkness.

Another British aircraft on the way home shot down this Dornier 20 minutes later.

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The following teams have been selected by the "Y" for matches to-morrow and Saturday:

(1) XI v. Khalid Asan, (4.15).—Benwell; Killeen and Yourself; Pennington, Coombe and Bates.

(2) XI v. R. Scott, 2nd (3 p.m.).—Flock; Heptonstall and Sandy; Smith; Tomlinson; Gartside; Highgate; McCallum; Dorner; Ireson and Banks.

Club Cricket XI's

The following teams will represent H.K.C.C. on Saturday 2nd November at 2 p.m.:

(1) XI v. C.S.C.C. at H.K.C.C.—H. Owen Hughes (Capt.), Surg. Lt. Com. W. G. Finnie, R.N., R. D. Gillespie, Major D. C. E. Grose, M. F. L. Haynes, T. G. C. Knight, A. K. Mackenzie, J. C. C. Matthews, D. O. Parsons, J. L. C. Pearce, T. A. Pearce.

(2) XI v. Arny 2nd XI at Sooquin-poo.—E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), C. W. E. Bishop, G. P. Charlton, Capt. A. J. Dewar, J. H. Fox, C. E. Gagahian, R. M. M. King, R. S. W. Paterson, E. W. Pudney, D. S. Robb, I. P. Tomworth.

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FIVE NAZI DIVISIONS REPORTED TO BE CONCENTRATED IN ALBANIA

Hitler's Armies Threaten The Whole of the Balkans

Special to the "Telegraph"

ISTANBUL, Oct. 29 (UP).—ACCORDING TO A HIGH BULGARIAN OFFICIAL SOURCE, FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS OF TROOPS ARE ALREADY IN ALBANIA, READY TO STAGE A "BLITZKRIEG" ACROSS NORTHERN GREECE AS SOON AS THE FRONTIER DEFENCES ARE PASSED.

A London message says that military officials have stated that Germany has been moving troops eastward ever since the collapse of France, and now has large numbers on, or within easy range of the Austro-Yugo-Slavia border.

In addition, it is reported that German forces are present in Italy and may be on the Italo-Yugo-Slavia frontier.

Other German concentrations are reported in Slovakia and Poland and even further north.

REVOLT SPREADS IN ALBANIA

State of War Declared

Special to the "Telegraph"

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (UP).—Reports received in Belgrade from the town of Ohrid on the frontier between Yugo-Slavia and Albania state that the rebellion in Albania is rapidly spreading.

It is apparently carefully organised and is developing according to schedule.

Reports declare that time bombs exploded yesterday in the Prefecture buildings in both Valena and Sainte Quaranti, killing and injuring several people.

Authoritative reports also state that demonstrators in Athens wrecked the offices of the Alitalia, the Italian Flying Company, as well as the buildings of the Lloyd Triestino and the Trieste Insurance Company.

Adriatic Gales

Another Belgrade message says that heavy gales are reported in the south Adriatic which have interrupted coastal shipping. They may possibly interfere with the transport of Italian troops to Albania.

Heavy snowfalls are reported in Slovenia.

According to a Rome cable the Italian man-in-the-street learned for the first time at 1 p.m. to-day that he was at war with Greece when an extra edition of the noon newspapers appeared with to-day's war communiqué—31 hours after the attack was launched.

Although tension has been mounting ever since the assassination of the Albanian patriot Daut Hoxha, over 40,000,000 Italians were surprised to-day to find that hostilities had actually started.

Italians in the streets crowded around the news vendors in Rome, despite pouring rain, to seize the latest editions.

State of War

From Tirana comes the report that the Italian Minister in Albania, Signor Francesco Jacomoni has declared that a state of war exists in the southern half of Albania.

Patras reports that steel-helmeted police and troops have cordoned off the Italian quarter of the city to protect Greece's largest Italian colony against the vengeance of angry crowds. Mass demonstrations were held in Patras yesterday.

It is expected that military precautions will be taken against incidents during the mass funeral of air raid victims to-morrow.

Warships At Gibraltar

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MADRID, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Menchola news agency has reported that fourteen British warships entered Gibraltar Harbour from the Mediterranean last night.

U.S. Far East Evacuees: No Financial Help

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The State Department to-day said that Americans in the Far East who lack funds for evacuation will receive the same treatment as those who were assisted to leave Europe; namely, that the State Department would help locate relatives or friends or employers who can contribute to the removal cost.

Officials said the State Department never had funds sufficient to pay for the removal of any substantial number of citizens from any region, and at present

only had a tiny fund for use by a very few totally destitute persons.

So far, no official restrictions have been made public because the potential

TURN to Back Page, Column 3



METAXAS' CALL TO ARMS

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter)—"With all confidence

in our great and heroic Ally

we are going to base our

common, certain victory on

the eternal principles of

mortality, justice and

liberty established 3,000

years ago on the sacred soil

we are now defending,"

says General Metaxas,

Premier of Greece, in reply

to the message of Mr. Winston

Churchill sent him on Mon-

day.

General Metaxas added:

"With the same serenity

and resolution which led us

to oppose aggression by a

perfidious adversary we are

going to march on to a final

triumph."

While awaiting further developments in the Italo-Greek crisis, neutral stand, hoping for a localisation of the conflict.

The Turkish Government and Press are maintaining a "wait and see" attitude although it is understood that a Turkish military mission is proceeding to Athens.

Quiet prevails on the Greek-Bulgarian border.

The ship is also carrying 400 deck

passengers.

When the cholera victim reported

sick yesterday he was rushed to

hospital where tests proved positive.

The ship, as a result, will be detained

in the harbour for some days.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (British Wire-

less).—The King has approved the

promotion of Air Marshal Sir Charles

Portal to the rank of Acting Chief

Marshal on taking over the post of

Chief of Air Staff.

The Italian war against Greece is

a fresh offensive for the construction

of a new order in Europe, for which

Japan, as a partner in the construc-

tion of a new world order, is under

an obligation, through the Tripartite

Treaty, to give whole-hearted as-

sistance to Italy.

"It is further recalled in this con-

nection that the Axis Powers have

so far simultaneously made untiring

efforts for the construction of a new

order and attainment of their objec-

tives in their respective spheres of

activities in close co-operation," the

"Asahi" adds.

Commenting on the same subject,

the "Chugai Shogyou", warns Greece,

under the caption of "Italo-Greek

War and the Balkans", that "it is

dangerous for her to challenge Italy

under the assumption that Britain

and Turkey will instantly come to her

aid now that Rumania and Bulgaria

are in complete German control.

Though reiterating Japan's obligation

to give Italy military, political and

economic assistance, the newspaper advises the Government to await further developments of the situation and take into account geo-

graphical relations as well as the

"objectives looming behind" British

diplomacy concerning the Italo-Greek

war."

NAZIS HAVE BAD DAY IN AIR

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—It was officially stated at 9 o'clock to-night that 22 German planes had been shot down during the day, and that seven British planes were missing, though four of the pilots were safe.

The communiqué added: "Late this afternoon, enemy aircraft, flying at considerable altitudes made a second attack on the Portsmouth area, dropped a number of bombs and damaging several houses and shops. Some casualties were caused including a small number killed."

Meanwhile, at 8 o'clock last night, an isolated point in residential sections

was attacked and some civilians killed and injured, added the communiqué.

It was admitted that in north Germany a boiler plant was damaged.

The message adds that Mr. Kent was 37 years of age and a native of Kentwood, Louisiana.

The ill-fated plane was flying from Chungking to Kunming when it was intercepted by Japanese warplanes.

This is the second serial incident within 48 hours. It is recalled that on Sunday an Eurasia Junkers plane was also shot down by Japanese bombers.

However, they were intercepted by British fighting planes and only a small proportion of the raiders penetrated the capital.

Raiders Harried Back

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The all clear signal was given in the London

TURN to Back Page, Column 5

Japanese Reaction To Italo-Greece War

TOKYO, Oct. 30, (Reuter).—The war between Italy and Greece is nothing other than a fresh struggle between Italy and Britain for supremacy in Greece and the surrounding seas, according to the "Asahi" which, under the caption "Outbreak of Italo-Greek Hostilities" and of the "Axis Powers," expects that the hostilities will probably develop in the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean and Egypt.

The Italian war against Greece is a fresh offensive for the construction of a new order in Europe, for which Japan, as a partner in the construction of a new world order, is under an obligation, through the Tripartite Treaty, to give whole-hearted assistance to Italy.

"It is further recalled in this connection that the Axis Powers have so far simultaneously made untiring efforts for the construction of a new order and attainment of their objectives in their respective spheres of activities in close co-operation," the "Asahi" adds.

Commenting on the same subject, the "Chugai Shogyou", warns Greece,

under the caption of "Italo-Greek War and the Balkans", that "it is

dangerous for her to challenge Italy under the assumption that Britain

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graphical relations as well as the

"objectives looming behind" British

diplomacy concerning the Italo-Greek

war."

STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange to-day was generally quiet but there was some renewed interest in industries in which bro-

keries and tobacco were prominent.

Among oils, Trinidad issues were

supported. Glidged stocks were a

fraction lower while Kaffra were

heavy.

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Naval aircraft from His Majesty's ships of the Mediterranean Fleet have carried out an attack on Maltezzana, capital of the island

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KAOORIE AVENUE. To let for six months from 1st December, 1940, modern bungalow, furnished, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, dining, sitting rooms, study, garage, garden. Apply Box 590, "H.K. Telegraph."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE AND OTHER CAUSES

A total of \$1,403,677.45 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, with the following contributions:

Members of China Coast Officers & Marine Engineers' Guilds of China (6th, donation) \$30; Rockwells Liars \$3; M. B. C. \$10.

POPPY DAY FUND

The Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion announces the following contributions to date to the Poppy Day Fund:

H. E. Lt.-Gen. E. W. Norton, C.M., M.C. \$100; Hon. Sir H. St. George's Hospital \$100; Hon. Mr. H. D. Dodwell \$100; Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. \$200; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$25; Royal Automobile Association \$25; British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. \$20; Standard-Vacuum Oil Company Ltd. \$20; T. C. Monaghan \$25; T. H. Tyson \$20; D. E. A. American Legion \$25; T. M. Gregory \$10; Mr. F. J. Drapra \$25; D. L. Newbigging \$25; F. V. Jensen \$25; G. D. S. Thomas \$25; Sir Alfred G. D. Matthews \$10; F. C. Hall \$20; G. C. Wornell \$20; W. R. Mansfield \$25; A. Hitchcock \$25; A. M. Leuenberger \$25; Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone \$25; E. Ott \$25; D. A. D. \$25; E. de Chaffoy \$25; D. D. Armstrong \$25; J. Scott Hartson \$25; Total \$1,602.

Further contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Earl Haig's Fund, Hongkong, or at Shanghai Bank Building. Cheques should be made payable to "Thomson & Co." and crossed "Poppy Day Fund."

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge receipt of the following donations:

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Xavier \$1; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Correa \$2; China Light & Power Co. \$1; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. M. de Azevedo and sisters \$1; Dr. E. L. de Souza \$1; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueiredo and family \$1; Mr. F. B. Silva \$1; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Norrena \$1; Mr. P. M. B. Gutierrez \$1; Mr. G. A. Norrena \$1; Mr. M. B. Gutierrez \$1; Mr. E. M. Gutierrez \$1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by my wife Beatriz Natividade Fernandes de Souza. Dated the 28th October, 1940. J. M. X. DE SOUZA.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd, Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says:

The market continues steady with more sales reported than yesterday.

Buyers

Lands \$30.25
Yau Ma Tei Ferries \$22.25
Lights (old) \$6.70
Telephones (old) \$23.25
Entertainments \$0.45

Sellers

Lands \$31
Yau Ma Tei Ferries \$22.75
Telephones (old) \$24
Cements \$10.25

Sales

Lands \$30.25
Lights (old) \$6.75
Electrics (old) \$37
Telephones (old) \$23.70

WEALTHY CHINESE Dies In California; Memorial

MANILA, Oct. 30 (Central News)—Mr. D. C. Chuan, known as the overseas Chinese "Lumber King" passed away in California recently. His family has decided to contribute U.S. \$100,000 from his property to the Chinese Government for the relief of Chinese war refugees while his friends in Manila will raise U.S. \$100,000 and remit it to Madame Chiang Kai-shek for the relief of Chinese war orphans.

Mr. Chuan was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation, Chairman of the Overseas Chinese War Relief Committee in the Philippines and founder of the Fookien Times in Manila.

KOBAYASHI FOR AMERICA?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—TOKYO, Oct. 30 (UP)—Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, repudiated to be friendly with the United States, may soon be appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

For the past four years, the Admiral has been Governor General of Formosa but recently he has resigned and he is due in Tokyo to-day. Americans who like him, say that he is cool towards the Axis.

TORCHES AND MATCHES BARRED IN BLACK-OUT Offenders In Court

A batch of offenders against black-out regulations appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen.

Kwan Ilung, 18, and Fong Ki, 28, were charged with flashing a torch at a food stall in Ningpo Street. A Chinese air raid warden stated that he approached the first defendant as he was flashing a torch and collecting bowls from customers. The second defendant then snatched the torch from the other man and claimed it as his property. Defendants were fined \$10 each.

Wong Kam-fu, 13, school boy, failed to appear on a charge of flashing a torch at Reclamation Street. Bail of \$25 was estreated.

For flashing a torch at Woosung Street, Yu Hang, 23, was fined \$5.

Ip Pang, 25, shop boy, was fined \$10 for the same offence at Saligon Street.

Wong Fu-chung, 32, a swammler, was fined \$3 for striking a match at Yen Chau Street near the Shamshui Po Police Station. Hui Yu, 28, ratain worker, was fined \$5 for the same offence in the same area.

In Mr. Hemswoth's Court, Leung So, 30, earth cooler, was fined 50 cents for striking a match at Nam Kok Street.

For flashing a torch at Prince Edward Road, Lo Ki, 20, shop boy, was fined \$1. Chiu Yu, 28, hawker, had his bail of \$5 estreated on a similar offence.

Leaving H.K. On Overseas Visit

Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Railways, and now a Trustee of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund Administration, is reported to be leaving for the Philippines and India. In India he will visit the leading monasteries.

Mr. Yeh has been in Hongkong engaged in cultural enterprises. He recently rejected his friends' suggestion to celebrate his 60th birthday anniversary in view of the national crisis.

No Armistice Day Celebrations

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"28th October, 1940.
I understand that His Majesty has decided that no public service shall be held on Armistice Day. The question of special services on the previous Sunday is under consideration. Poppies will be sold as usual."

Club Cricket XI's

The following teams will represent the H.K.C.C. on Saturday, 2nd November at 2 p.m.:

1st XI v. C.S.C.C. at H.K.C.C.

H. Owen Hughes (Capt.), Surg. Lt. Com. W. G. Flinck, R. H. R. D. Gilplich, Major D. C. E. Grose, M. F. L. Haynes, T. C. C. Knight, A. K. Mackenzie, J. C. C. Matthews, D. O. Parsons, J. L. C. Pearce, T. A. Pearce, 2nd XI v. Army 2nd XI at Soo-koon-poo, E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), C. W. E. Bishop, G. P. Charlton, Capt. A. J. Dewar, J. H. Fox, C. E. Gagahan, R. M. M. King, R. S. W. Paterson, E. W. Pudney, D. S. Robb, I. P. Tamworth.

TUBERCULOSIS TALK

A meeting of the Hongkong and South China Branch of the British Medical Association will be held at 9.15 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday, at the Queen Mary Hospital, with the Hon. Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, President, in the chair.

Dr. Ling Ka-dieh will speak on "Some aspects of the treatment of Tuberculosis" and all registered medical practitioners will be welcome.

It is announced that dress is optional.

Twenty Thailand bombers and 18 fighters yesterday crossed the border three times and circled the airfield at Vientiane, Capital of Laos, but dropped no bombs. Vientiane is believed to be the first objective in the event of hostilities with Thailand.

Reliable sources declare that Air

Nippon is planning a new service

between Hongkong, Saigon and Bangkok—United Press.

The South China Morning Post, Ltd. will be pleased to supply cards 14" x 11" of the above list, with the name of any Firm or Club wishing to start a Shrapnel Box.

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T.T. Australia 1/24%

T.T. Canada 1/24%

T.T. U.S.S.R. 1/24%

T.T. South Africa 1/24%

T.T. New Zealand 1/24%

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T.T. Australia 1/24%

T.T. Canada 1/24%

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T.T. South Africa 1/24%

T.T. New Zealand 1/24%

T.T. South America 1/24%

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T.T. U.S.S.R. 1/24%

T.T. South Africa 1/24%

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T.T. South Africa 1/24%

T.T. New Zealand 1/24%

T.T. South America 1/24%

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T.T. Canada 1/24%

T.T. U.S.S.R. 1/24%

T.T. South Africa 1/24%

T.T. New Zealand 1/24%

T.T. South America 1/24%

T.T. Africa 1/24%

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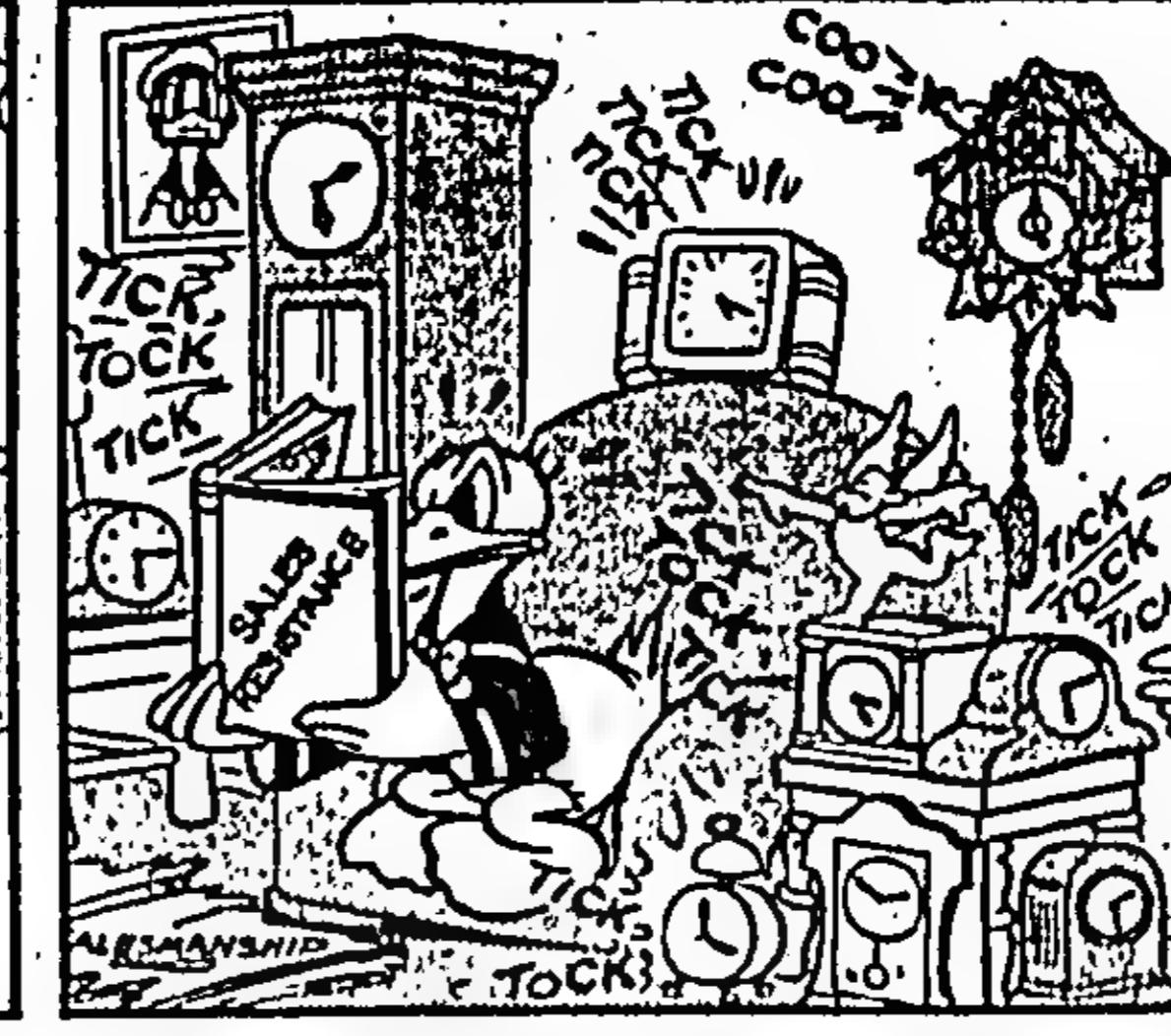
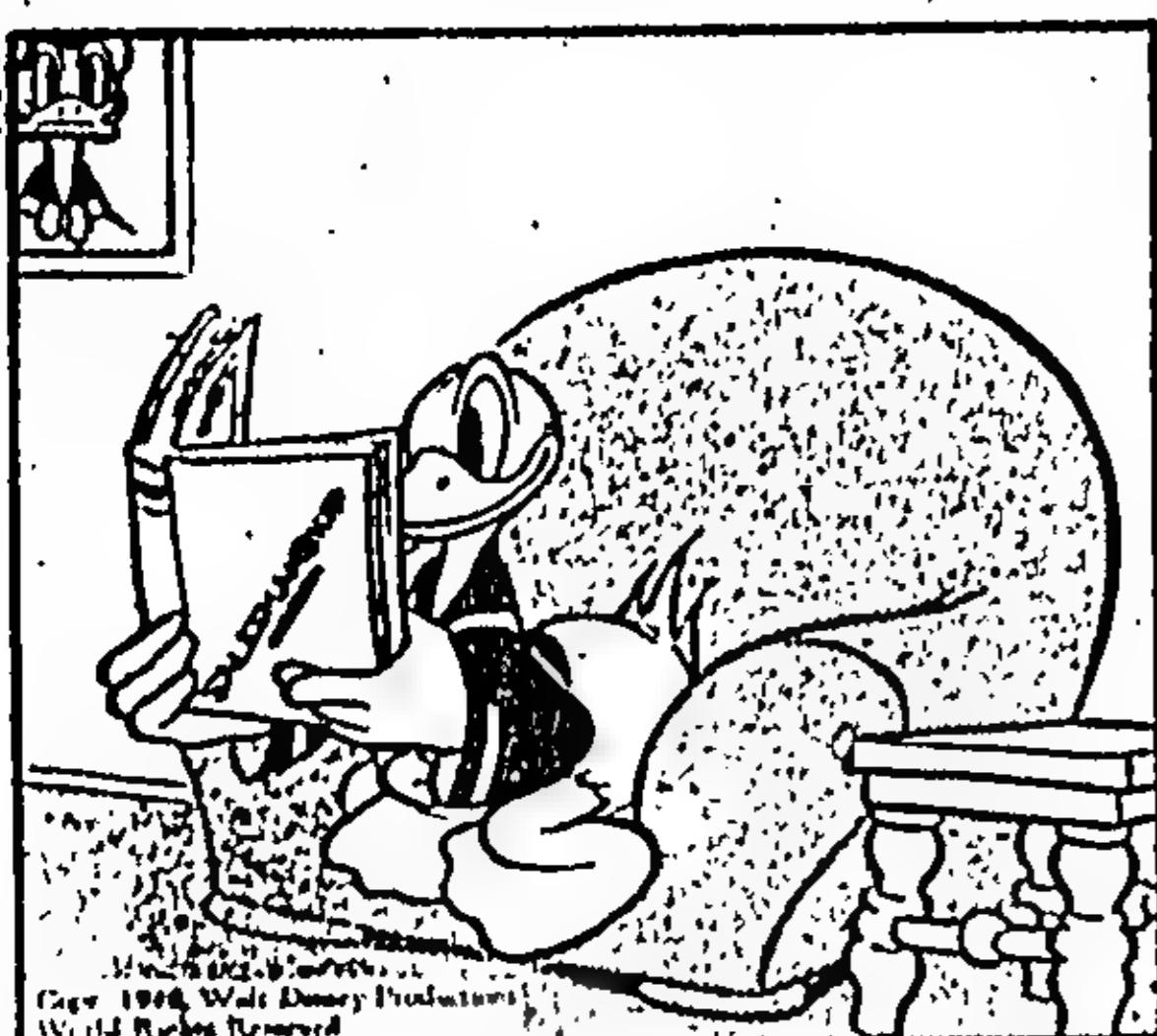
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DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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MAGAZINE PAGE

Why Our Airplanes Are Best

The war has provided proof of the superiority of design and construction of British airplanes. Indeed, the proof is so conclusive as to make Britain's pre-war claims appear ridiculously modest. It is in numbers only that the enemy has the advantage, and this will soon be offset by the gigantic effort initiated at home and in the Empire.

To appreciate the achievement of the British aircraft industry, it is well to note that, owing to Britain's gesture of disarmament, the Air Force ranked fifth among those of the nations in 1932.

The British Government hesitated long in the hope that an arms race could be avoided. Eventually the need of expanding the R.A.F. could not be denied, and in May 1935 a programme was announced for completion by March 1937.

Developments in Germany revealed this step was not enough, and before the original programme was well launched, a second and larger scheme was announced in February 1936 for completion by March 1939. At the same time wise preparations were made to enable the industrial resources of Britain to meet further and sudden call for vigorous expansion.

The year 1938 produced definite warnings that Britain was still lagging behind, and the resultant acceleration in output was such that the rate of aircraft delivery was more than doubled.

Just before the war, the rate of production was four times that of the preceding year. Present day figures or estimates cannot be published, but it may with justification be believed that Britain is at last equalling Germany's output.

Such achievement, after a poor start, was only possible by virtue of the amazing effort on the part of the aircraft firms, "shadow" factories and sub-contractors. There were the great schemes for aircraft production in the Dominions and rapid progress was made—and is being made—in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Britain and the Empire were at last fully alive to the situation, and a powerful if belated drive for the prosecution of the war in the air took shape.

It was fortunate indeed that quality in men and materials served to make up leeway in quantity. It was this quality that decided many an issue when weight of numbers appeared to be overwhelmingly against British airmen.

• • •

The response of the aircraft industry to meet the need was spontaneous and full-blooded. For example, the famous Rolls-Royce Company almost completely discarded their motor car activities. With the exception of a skeleton staff to ensure post-war efficiency in the motor car trade, the entire resources of Rolls-Royce were concentrated on production of engines urgently required for such vital arms as the Spitfires, Hurricanes, Defiants, Whitleys and Fairey Battles.

So it was throughout the industry, and a truly staggering revelation will be made when the actual facts and figures of this changeover are eventually published.

With the reorganisation of so many huge plants, research and development continued, not only unhampered but increased, to enhance the superiority of British machines generally.

A notable step was the new Rotol constant speed aircravet, designed for the single-engined fighters. The Spitfire, already the fastest aircraft in service in any air force, was made still faster by the introduction of this aircravet, and the Hurricane's performance, too, was correspondingly improved.

The Spitfire, with its armament of eight machine-guns which together can fire 9,000 rounds a minute, became captain.

SOLVING WOMEN'S WARTIME PROBLEMS

By
DAPHNE CLARE
the well-known woman
journalist

Since May British domestic life, like the war, has undergone a rapid change. New problems of housekeeping have to be solved and the average woman is solving them by exercising a little ingenuity, but without drastically altering the family's mode of life.

Of these new wartime problems rationing is, of course, the most important.

With the one possible exception of tea, rationing has not so far caused any discomfort. Slight changes in the daily food routine have been sufficient to get over the precautionary rationing of the three of four foodstuffs which, up to the present, are all that the Food Minister has put under control. Even the coupon system has been simplified by the shops keeping the whole sheet cut from the ration book, filed with the consumer's name and address on it.

At first control of meat caused big changes in the kitchen. The sum of 1s. 10d. per head per week, which is the official allowance, does not buy chop sand steaks for every day, and only in medium and large families will it run to a "joint"—traditional Sunday dinner in the English home.

So women have had to think up alternatives, and there are plenty. For the first time the ordinary woman is learning the meaning of the butchers' term "offal"—all unrationed. Included in this are kidneys, tripe, liver, chitterlings, heart, chaw (lower jaw of a calf), sheep's head and feet. From the poultier she can get, even if she cannot afford to buy chicken, duck, or game, the giblets from these birds, rabbit, rabbit's livers, and hare. All these "extras" are to-day being made into meals which are welcomed in homes where they were unknown a year ago.

The very cheap cuts of beef, parts which sell for about 6d. a lb., are minced and cooked as "steaks" as a loaf or sausages in the oven, or as "shepherd's pie", an English dish of minced meat with the pie-crust made of mashed potatoes and baked in the oven.

Neighbours are vying with each other to find new ways of serving mince these days.

Then there is always fish, though some kinds have gone up a little in price. But the herring, one of the finest foods available, is plentiful and cheap. Here again cooks are using their imagination and discovering new ways of serving it.

Herring, too, in kippers and blotters, or fried fresh, help out at breakfast time. People who have been used to bacon and eggs every morning of their lives have had to change their habit and make do with substitutes two or three days a week. To help out with eggs people everywhere are beginning to keep a few hens in the back garden, and household scraps go towards feeding them.

Homemade cakes have been hit rather hard. The rationing of butter and sugar and the need of eggs for breakfast have helped to make them rather a luxury. In homes where mother's home-baked cakes used to be on the table every day, they now appear only occasionally. The dark kinds such as gingerbread, fruit and spice cakes are being made with black treacle, of which there is no shortage, instead of sugar, and cooking fat instead of butter.

Every housewife now saves scraps of fat from the meat and reduces them into dripping which makes excellent pastry and can be quite well used for the homelier kind of cakes. A new habit is to collect bacon rinds into a stout jar or casserole and when you have enough, put it into a warm oven. On an amount of fat is saved in this way.

There are, of course, plenty of cakes to be bought in the shops and these are now appearing on almost every tea-table.

Managing the weekly allowance of two ounces of tea is more difficult, but an increase in the ration is expected shortly. As it is, where most of the family have meals out during the day the ration is enough. So it is where there is a family of young children who do not drink tea and their quota becomes available for the grown-ups.

Office girls, shop assistants and other city workers get all they want in the teashops. Factory workers get their cups of tea in their canteens. But in the average home there is no tea to waste on the more casual visitor and many hostesses are serving coffee instead.

The old-fashioned shopping basket has been revived. Shops are saving wrapping paper and reserve it for goods which need protection. So when she goes on her daily shopping trip a woman now carries her basket on her arm.

As likely as not, too, she wears a pair of slacks, a "shirt" or jumper and bright coloured scarf tied round her head bandana fashion. Slacks have solved the clothes problem for many women. They slip them on if an air raid warning goes. They wear them for spare time work in Air Raid Precaution services, and for doing the housework.

Other objectives in the R.A.F.'s successive onslaughts on the Ruhr area have included bridges, ammunition trains and dumps, troop convoys and concentrations.

In many instances direct hits have been secured with the aid of parachute flares, and on more than one occasion night swoops by heavy bombers such as Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens, have been augmented with daytime attacks by the lighter Blenheims.

Daring low-flying attacks, in which machine-guns as well as bombs have been brought into action have also been common.

WE ARE POUNDING THE RUHR TO PIECES

Heavy aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command are blasting a big hole in Germany's industrial heart—the Ruhr.

Since the Nazis over-ran the Low Countries and boasted "now the Ruhr is safe", formations of the R.A.F.'s most powerful bombers have given the Ruhr no rest.

The only "security" it enjoys is the knowledge that within the next twenty-four hours there will be another crash of British bombs, another race by the public to shelters, another hold-up in production.

Regular raids on the Ruhr by the Royal Air Force, following earlier sporadic attacks, began on the night of June 1-2.

"For the sixth night in succession", the Air Ministry communiqué announced on June 7, "our aircraft bombed

the Ruhr." After the sixth the Ministry gave up counting, but its records show that since then scarcely any twenty-four hours have passed without bombs being rained on the Nazis' most vital industrial centre.

On only two nights in the first six weeks of their non-stop onslaughts did unfavourable weather hinder the bombers but it did not keep them back. That is worth remembering in view of the Nazis' pre-war sneer that Britain's was a "fair weather" Air Force!

Another thing to remember when one reads in Air Ministry bulletins of raids on the Ruhr is that the havoc wrought by these attacks extends over the whole Ruhr area—that is far beyond the Ruhr towns proper.

Krupp itself has suffered numerous direct hits on its munitions works.

In or near Essen, too, British heavy high explosives, supplemented by incendiary bombs, have crashed on blast furnaces. Terrible explosions have followed.

At Dortmund there have been

many's industrial hub high explosives and incendiary bombs have been rained on targets in or near the militarily important centres of Gelsenkirchen, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Duisburg, Elberfeld, Bochum, Barmen, and to the east, Hamm and Soest. Hamm alone has been bombed on fourteen different occasions in six weeks.

There have been fifteen attacks on military objectives in and around Cologne, the Rhineland town lying just west of the Ruhr, where munitions and chemical works, oil refineries, blast furnaces and the aerodrome have been plastered with bombs.

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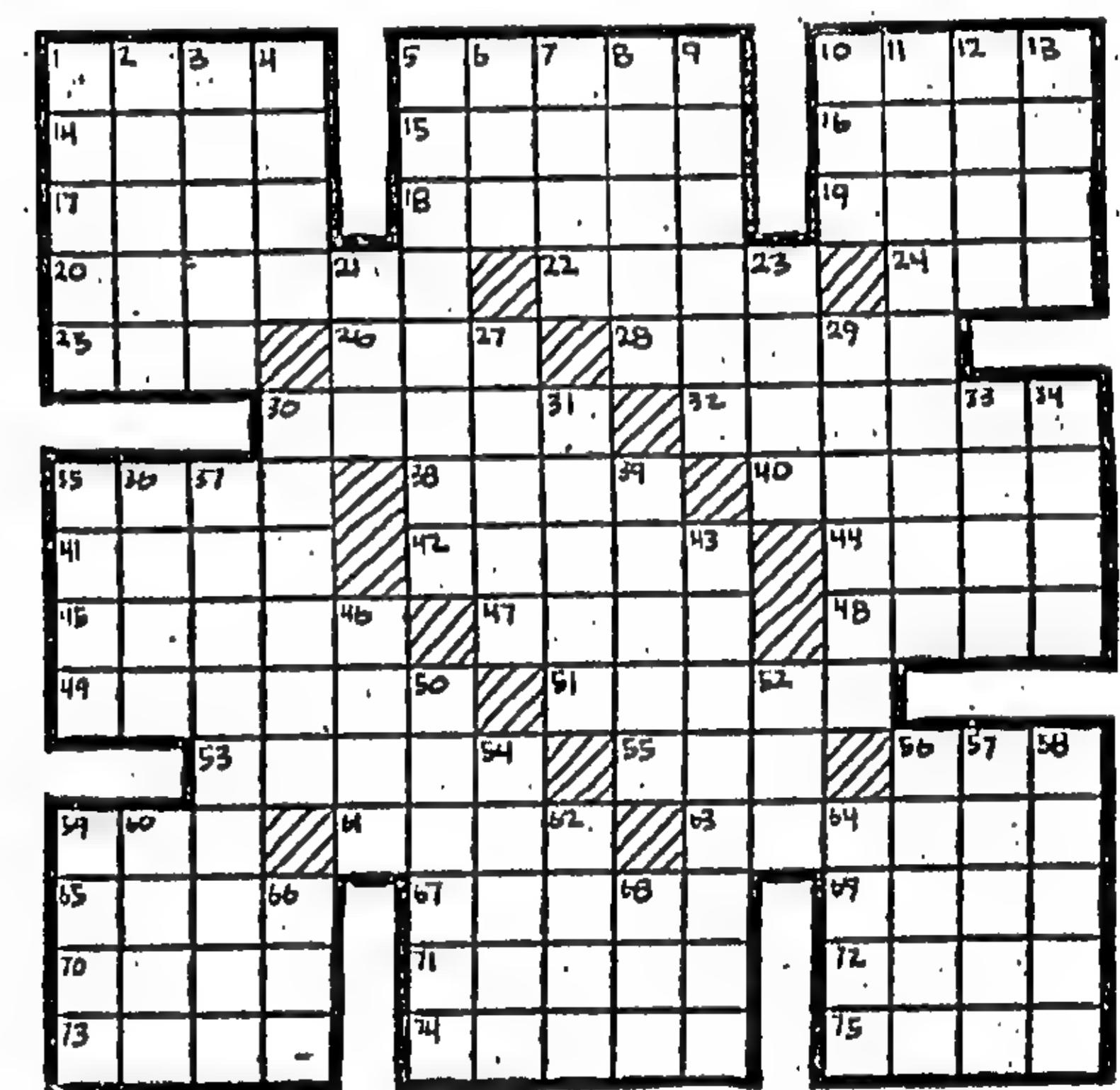
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Crossword Puzzle

BY LARS MORIN

ANSWER TO
PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1-Retail store
2-Embossed (pl.)
3-Unit of distance
4-Disabled
5-In need to
6-Enclosed room
7-Enclosed chamber
8-Author of "The Cloister and the Heart"
9-Group of three
10-Wrote book
11-Admiral took
12-Three
13-Abstract conception
14-Of or from
15-Part of mouth
16-Three-dimensional
17-Abundant
18-Scratches
19-Scratches
20-End
21-Scratches
22-Contrast
23-Taker of food
24-Last burden upon
25-Turn to another
26-Turn to another
27-Three-dimensional
28-Three-dimensional
29-End
30-End
31-Scratches
32-Contrast
33-Takes
34-Takes
35-Scratches
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Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26016

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NEW MONSTROSITY

THE machinations of the Axis have produced another monstrosity—an utterly unjustified attack by Italy on small, peace-seeking Greece—and another heroic sequel which we all may hope will not end in a second Poland, a clarion call to the people to defend themselves against the legions of the barbarians.

We can be satisfied in this instance that it was not British promises that induced Greece to withstand the greedy demands of Mussolini; nor was it British violation of Greek neutrality that provoked the war. The Duece has learnt the art of fabrication—or at least he has taken his finishing lessons—from his partner Hitler, and one excuse was as good as another for him as he has only to convince his own people. The rest of the world looks on, hardened to shock by repeated and flagrant violations of sacred treaties, and realises that the talk of world domination so long regarded as Democratic propaganda, is in truth the main object of the Axis Powers.

If Greece can survive she will have played a noble part in rebuffing that object; if she sustains the conflict for a few weeks with British aid, she will have thrown yet another doubt on the invulnerability of the great Axis land machines in Central Europe; if she defends herself for months she will light the torch that the ancient Marathon runners used to carry from city to city—a flame that in this case will set afire the latent spirit of Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The world also waits to see what Turkey will do. Handicapped as she is by doubts as to Russia's real intentions, Turkey may take no more than a passive role at first, but it is doubtful whether Stalin can afford to continue playing blind man's buff with his partners by what may be politely called in his case "defensive aggression," now that the fate of his own country is seriously involved.

The Axis will certainly not attack Russia until it has disposed of, or made peace with Great Britain, and it would appear that Stalin has as much confidence in our ability to defend ourselves as we have, or he would not leave so much to chance. Happily we in England and the British Empire have a clear cut purpose in fighting the enemy which, in

ONE YEAR OF WAR:

though likely to become more than the midnight-formidable later on, appear to September 20.

But it is evident that if ever there were a chance of piercing the German defensive positions as I can, I fail to see the possibility of our being unable to deal with any attack he can mount against us; and at all the time the Royal Air Force, incomparable in its skill and courage and in the not distant future destined to be incomparable numerically, is dealing the heaviest blows at the sources of his war potential.

But to reckon up the accounts it is necessary to realise that from the conditions under which the war broke out, it was likely that Germany would win all the earlier successes.

She attacked Poland at her own chosen moment, without warning; and this means that the years of her preparation were accomplished. She had for a long time promised her people guns in place of butter; and they had certainly secured the guns. She had assembled and trained a vast army and scientific application of terror are the astonishment of the world; and it is difficult to understand why she set all law and convention at defiance.

Germany fell upon Poland when she was fully prepared and Poland was only partly mobilised; and she attacked with so many advantages that it is difficult to understand why she

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of slant, the city was subjected to a pitiless bombardment from the air. The Dutch had neither the aeronauts nor the tanks to strike back; and the Commander-in-chief surrendered.

Meanwhile, before the allies had time to use their strength in Belgium, the main defensive position had been irretrievably undermined through some fatal mischance which is even now not fully understood. The line of the Meuse-Albert Canal was turned through the crossing of the two bridges opposite Maastricht. But worse was to follow, since a day or two later Sedan had fallen and German armoured divisions were permitted to follow General Corps' troops across the Meuse bridge.

This success was immediately exploited. More powerful tanks than had yet been encountered, operating with low-flying aeroplanes, advanced west and south. In the former direction they turned the extension of the Maginot line and threatened the allied positions in Belgium. The allied armies had to fall back.

For some days they attempted to stem the advance, but the fatal over-confidence which had led the French Staff to underrate the Polish fighting quality and consequently the formidableness of the German tactics, and their dependence on the defensive, now betrayed them.

They had thought out no means of counteracting the heavy tanks and the dive-bomber; and they never evolved one. The attempt to stem the German advance to the west consequently failed, and the allied forces were cut in two.

German armoured divisions at once began to advance up the Channel coast in the rear of the allied armies. The only attempt to heal the breach was made by General Gort and it failed. The Germans had immense superiority in the air. Their armoured detachments were dominant.

About a month after the end of the Finnish campaign, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. The military spokesman as "brilliant" that first could make no defence and his artillery could check tanks! The idea featured in the German plan only as of firing point blank seemed almost a lark and the gate of the Baltic. The Belgian army was largely due to trenchers and the adoption of several novel expedients. But the actual invasion was an operation of considerable skill and daring. Oslo seems to have fallen in invasion from the air; and parachutists were used in various parts of the country.

Norway's determination to resist was fortified by an allied expedition which attempted to prevent the consolidation of the German position. They landed north and south of Trondheim with the intention of capturing the city as a base of operations against Oslo.

The first part of the plan should not have proved difficult; but the operations of the allied force, attempting to advance upon Trondheim from the north, suddenly found the Germans attacking their rear and flank from the fjord. The check proved decisive.

The southern arm advancing, on the appeal of the Norwegian Staff, down the Gudbrandsdal encountered the Germans with artillery, armoured cars and aeroplanes. It was less than a brigade strong and was not armed for such operations. There were no ports equipped for the disembarkation of tanks and artillery, no aerodromes for an adequate air force. It was therefore a clash of two periods.

The German were skilfully directed; and, when it was seen that they had left the Osterdal, climbed the ridge and the railway between Dombas and Trondheim, the allied force was withdrawn.

Operations continued at Narvik for some weeks until the port and area were captured; but by this time the offensive in the west had made such unexpected progress that it was felt to be wiser to evacuate Narvik. The operations at Trondheim were doomed as soon as the naval attack was abandoned.

Italy entered the war on June 10 when it was obvious that France was beaten, and in less than a month had seized Kassala and Gallabat in the Sudan which offer good starting points for an advance on Khartoum; and in another month had taken Moyale in Kenya and the whole of British Somaliland.

But all the exchanges on the Egyptian front have so far been to our advantage; and it is sound sense as well as sound strategy to concentrate on the main front. With evident skill and obvious resolution Italy has begun to carry out her role; but there are strong forces in the Near East and the real test has yet to come.

So on the threshold of the second year of the war Britain stands stripped of illusion, with her arms in her hand and faith in herself. She has jettisoned much of the big-game train, that would have fatally impeded her as it ruined France.

No one is inclined to think she has lost much in the detection of France. But she realises that her main strategy is intact, though the pressure of the blockade is weakened in some directions. She has discovered that in spite of all the species rendering man is master of the machine, that numbers are not necessarily decisive except when the disparity is extreme and quality is more than quantity.

There are lessons, but they have been overlaid by much sophistry. She recognises that she has only

that she is dependent upon, but recognises that she is tactically and that she is tactically and that, with the wise offensive use of her powers, she can bring her enemies to ruin.

ITALY FORCED TO TAKE BACK SEAT

"Hands Off" Says Hitler

ZURICH, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—A Franco-German agreement has been made possible only by Hitler at the Florence meeting, persuading Mussolini to accept a limitation of Italy's territorial aspirations with regard to France, in the opinion of diplomatic observers here.

Italian aspirations envisaged the cession by France of Corsica, Savoy and Tunis, but it is understood that under the new settlement, France will retain Corsica and Savoy, and possibly even Nice. With regard to Tunis, nothing is known.

It is thought likely that Italy stipulated that she receive compensation at the expense of Greece.

Other concessions Germany probably made to France include:

French retention of Lorraine but not Alsace;

The transfer of the Vichy Government to Paris;

The moving northwards of the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory.

France's Obligations

In return for these concessions, France will be bound to co-operate economically and politically in establishing under German leadership a "new order" in Europe aimed against Britain.

It is thought here that France will probably hand over to the Axis Powers naval bases on her Mediterranean coast and French North Africa. The French Colonial Army would probably not fight against Britain unless it were attacked but the possibility of the French Fleet participating in the war cannot be excluded.

Peace Talks Denied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—There is no foundation to rumours of peace negotiations or cessions of territory by the French Government to Germany and Italy, states a French Embassy statement issued here today.

The statement also denies that the Axis Powers have the use of strategic bases or that there is any curtailment of French sovereignty in any point in France or the Empire.

No Strategic Bases

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". DUBLIN, Oct. 29 (UP).—The French Legation in a statement issued to-day said the Minister was authorized to deny the report that strategic bases in France or her Colonies had been placed at the disposal of Italy or Germany.

Athens Cheers And Prepares For War

By BEN AMES

"United Press" Staff Correspondent

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (UP).—The second day of the war finds Athens converted into the capital of a nation grimly determined to take her place in the World War.

The city was awakened at day-break not by air raid alarms as it was yesterday, but by noisy throngs in Constitution Square where they besieged the Palace, cheering and clapping the arrival of Staff Officers and Government officials.

Widest enthusiasm greeted the King, impressive in a new service uniform as Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Legation Demonstration

Outside the British Legation there were more crowds cheering, singing and waving the British, American and Greek flags.

Most menfolk of military age who were born in Greece but who are British and American citizens are anxious to enlist in the proposed Greek International Brigade.

Turkey Keeps Eye On Bulgars For Treachery

ANKARA, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Inquiries confirm that Turkish policy in the Italo-Greek conflict will be non-belligerence though not disinterestedness in the outcome of the conflict.

Turkish sympathy is solidly behind Greece and should Bulgaria make a hostile move, it is firmly believed that Turkey would also move.

Generally, policy will be influenced by the attitude of Russia and Yugoslavia and the extent of British assistance to Greece.

M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, this morning received Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador, who introduced Major-General Alan Smith, Chief of Staff to the G.O.C. in the Middle East.

Sir Hugh had a second conversation with M. Sarajoglu in the afternoon.

Neutralising Bulgars

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The efforts of Greece to mobilise Balkan support has been successful up to a point.

Responsible quarters here claim that the position adopted by Turkey is that she is prepared to "neutralise" the Bulgars in order that the Greek Army can be used almost exclusively against Italy.

Assurances have been received in Athens that Bulgaria does not intend to depart from her neutrality but if later, under external pressure, Bulgaria should abandon neutrality, Turkey would give Greece active support.

Messages indicating that the Yugo-Slav public fully supports Greece are displayed in the press to-day, and have helped to increase the con-

MOSCOW MOVES

Diplomats Work On Balkan War

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (Reuter).

—Speeding cars through the foreign colony here to-day bore witness to the intense diplomatic activity due to the Balkan developments.

The Greek Minister, M. Diamantopoulos, called early on Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Rosso, is understood to have seen the German envoy, Herr von Schleicher.

The Soviet press publishes long accounts of the Italo-Greek developments without comment.

Anglo-Turkish Friendship

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).

—Anglo-Turkish friendship is accentuated by a telegram sent to-day by the King to the President of Turkey on the occasion of the celebration of the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

In his telegram, His Majesty expressed cordial greetings and heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the great Turkish nation.



No, it isn't the man you think it is! It is Charlie Chaplin in his new film "The Dictator". This film—his first talkie—was made in secret. This is the first still that has been released.

German Warships And Docks Pulverised

In R. A. F. Attacks

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).

—Warships under construction at Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel were heavily attacked by aircraft of the British Bomber Command last night.

Extensive damage was caused by high explosive bombs and fires were started by incendiaries.

Great fires visible for 40 miles were left burning in Blom and Voss yards at Hamburg and also at Kiel, where repeated hits were scored in and around the Deutsche Werke yards.

The heavily defended naval base at Wilhelmshaven, says the Air Ministry news service, was attacked by relays of heavy bombers for nearly an hour and salvos of high explosive bombs were seen to burst on the dock sides and on barracks.

Bombs On Storage

Fires started by the first attacks were still burning strongly when later British sorties arrived on the scene.

The naval fort at Emden was also attacked and bombs were seen to explode in the petrol storage area.

A mineral oil refinery at Hamburg was also the object of a second striking force which attacked Hamburg in the early evening before the raid on shipyards developed. Fires were started here and also at Cologne where oil supplies were again the target.

Radio Restrictions

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).

—Because of new war circumstances all German broadcasting stations except Breslau will in future close down at 8.15 p.m., says a curious announcement from the Berlin radio to-day.

The announcer advised listeners to listen to Breslau after 8.15 p.m. and that will be the only station operating.

No explanation was given as to what the new war circumstances were.

Brave Aviator, Nephew Of Chamberlain

LONDON, Oct. 29 (British Wireless).

—It is now known that Flying Officer Ralph Hope (the 28-year-old nephew of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the former Prime Minister) whose death was announced a week ago, lost his life in preventing his Hurricane from crashing on houses in south-east London.

Flying Officer Hope was losing height and could have saved himself by "balling out." He stayed at the controls and, according to one witness, seemed deliberately to aim for some allotments. When the Hurricane was going straight down towards this open ground, he baled out but his parachute did not open in time and the aircraft crashed on the allotment and no one was hurt.

BLACK-OUT WAS NOT TOTAL

Air reports on last night's black-out indicate that numerous unbroken lights were clearly visible in the following areas: West Point, Wan Chai, Kowloon waterfront, Yaumatei and Sham Shui Po.

Lights from fishing vessels were particularly bad.

The public is reminded that the black-out continues again to-night from sunset to sunrise, and it is hoped that the above faults will be rectified.

America Told British Navy Will Aid Greece

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—British naval assistance to Greece had already begun, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announced to-day.

He added: "I can assure our friends in Greece and America that, so far as is possible, every help which the Royal Navy can give Greece will be gladly rendered."

Describing the "unprovoked, ruthless assault on the Greek nation" by Mussolini as a repetition of the stab in the back to Britain last June, Mr. Alexander said that the Navy had done magnificent work in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea in recent months. He added: "Large numbers of enemy submarines have been sunk and destroyers and cruisers have also been sunk; but the greatest defeat has been the long rest periods of the Italian fleet in its harbours."

Declaring that the British Navy stood between the Dictator and the free people of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Alexander expressed an appreciation of the release of 50 United States destroyers to Britain and welcomed this move to lease naval bases to the United States.

Final Decision

Continuing he said: "Because I feel that so long as we can continue to resist successfully (we are doing with the courage and fortitude of our people and the gallantry of our pilots in air attacks on these islands) our power will eventually encompass the enemy's destruction, I hope that the Royal Navy may long live for even greater co-operation in this decisive sphere in the fight for victory and freedom."

Bombs On Storage

Fires started by the first attacks were still burning strongly when later British sorties arrived on the scene.

The naval fort at Emden was also attacked and bombs were seen to explode in the petrol storage area.

A mineral oil refinery at Hamburg was also the object of a second striking force which attacked Hamburg in the early evening before the raid on shipyards developed. Fires were started here and also at Cologne where oil supplies were again the target.

Radio Restrictions

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).

—It is understood that the Eastern Group Conference on war supplies is to be the scene of at least informal discussions on broad questions of trade and industry outside the scope of the conference proper.

Several delegations are anxious to take advantage of the presence of so many Empire representatives for this purpose, and it is believed that discussions between the Commerce Department of the Government of India and certain delegations will start shortly.

MAHARAJAH AND LONDONERS

—Sends Funds

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).

—The Lord Mayor of London's Fund for air raid victims now totals £1,300,000.

One of the latest gifts comes from His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, who writes: "I have been watching with concern the distress caused to London's inhabitants by the indiscriminate and brutal Nazi raids, and I request that my humble contribution of £1,500 should be sent to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund with my deep sympathy for the citizens of London."

His message concludes with an expression of confidence in the ultimate victory against the Nazi and Fascist aggressors.



WEST LOUNGE THEATRE Y.M.C.A.

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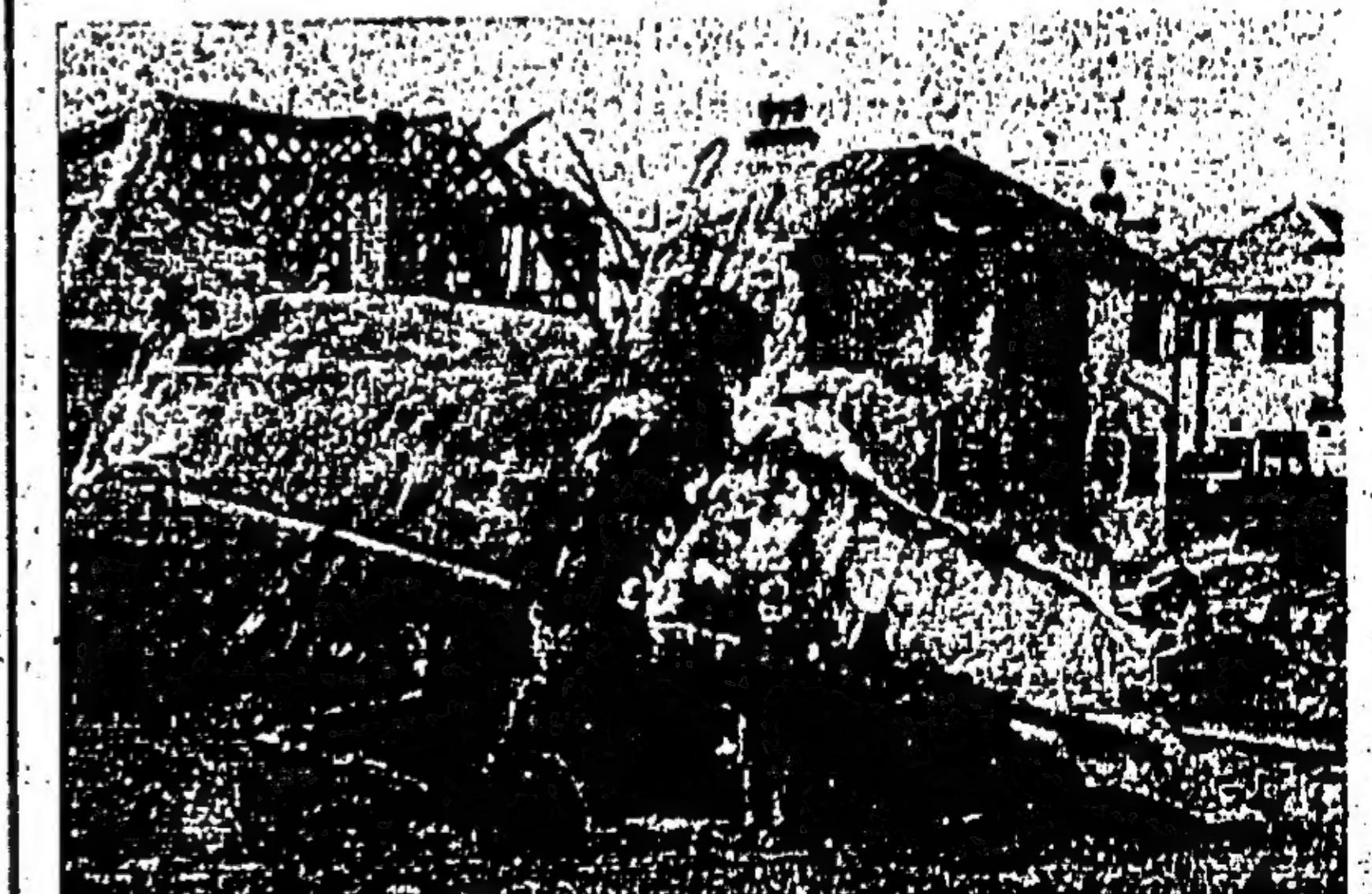
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1940-41

Around The Courses

ALEC PEARCE - 1940 CHAMPION

Brilliant Iron Shots Carry Him Through

Marton And Hunter Fail Through Putting

(By "B"irdie")

THERE COULDN'T have been a finer day for golf than Sunday last when the Amateur Championship of the Colony was played at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanling. High clouds obscured the sun in the morning, and though the nip in the air disappeared when the sun broke through in the afternoon, conditions were still almost ideal for the game.

T. A. (Alec) Pearce crowned his sporting successes in Hongkong by taking the title, though from reports he had the narrowest of squeaks in beating both A. E. C. Marton and F. D. Hunter—the first named being one stroke behind and the second two.

Brilliant irons carried him through. Putting seems to have been the general weakness of these top three. Pearce was a little uncertain in the morning though he sank several long ones nicely, but with Marton and Hunter it was a definite failing. The latter missed at least three putts that should have gone down with one hand for they were only about a foot long!

I have no information how R. K. Collings was playing, but it must have been very good. He took the Visitor's Cup.

But special credit must go to J. L. C. (John) Pearce, for in coming 4th with 160 (70 on the Old Course and 81 on the New) he played down to handicap 6 on the first and 9 on the second, 5 and 2 strokes respectively below his official handicap.

Incidents of T. A. Pearce's morning round on the New Course were at the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 13th. At both the 2nd and 3rd he landed in the sand, but beautiful shots got him out to give him a birdie at the 2nd and Par figures at the 3rd. Then at the 6th he was unfortunate in that a fine iron following an equally fine drive placed him in the sand again. On this occasion he was short with his third out of the trap and went down for 5 (Par 4).

WITH Marton as with Hunter putting was weak. Marton had his greatest piece of bad luck on the 11th in the afternoon. With his tee shot out of bounds, his third from the tee landed in the rough. A great fourth, put him on the edge of the green and he went down for 7.

On the last hole again he hooked into the rough. Hunter's brilliant 75 in the afternoon won him the prize for the best round on the New Course, but with better putting than could have been lowered!

Col. Rose took the prize for the best round on the Old Course, and that included a 'lost ball'. His score was 78.

THE picture accompanying is one that shows clubs for a new method of teaching. They are the product of Robert Morse, a young St. Louis professional, for teaching beginners. The driver, shown along with a normal driver, is 57½ inches long—15½ inches longer than normal as for the iron—well, take a look at it. Swing that thing wrong and it is going to hit you on the head. The idea is to teach correct swing. It is, after all, an elaboration of Ernest Jones' string and weight theory. Jones maintains that correct swing can be learned through tying a weight to a piece of string and swinging that as though it were a golf club.

Morse's theory is that if you swing this peculiar iron through the right arc the chained head will follow in the right place and with the mastic knock the ball some 150 yards. He can, according to reports, do it himself, too.

If you do it wrong yourself, and look up too quickly or take the club back too fast, the odds are that you will get a crack on the head or shoulder with the swinging head. That'll learn 'em.

A. R. PINNA (18) and C. H. Busto (18) qualified for the Captain's Cup competition, at the Country Club, Shunghsiu, on Sunday last.

QUALIFYING Round of the Junior Championship of the Kowloon Golf Club will be played on Sunday next. Post entries will be accepted.

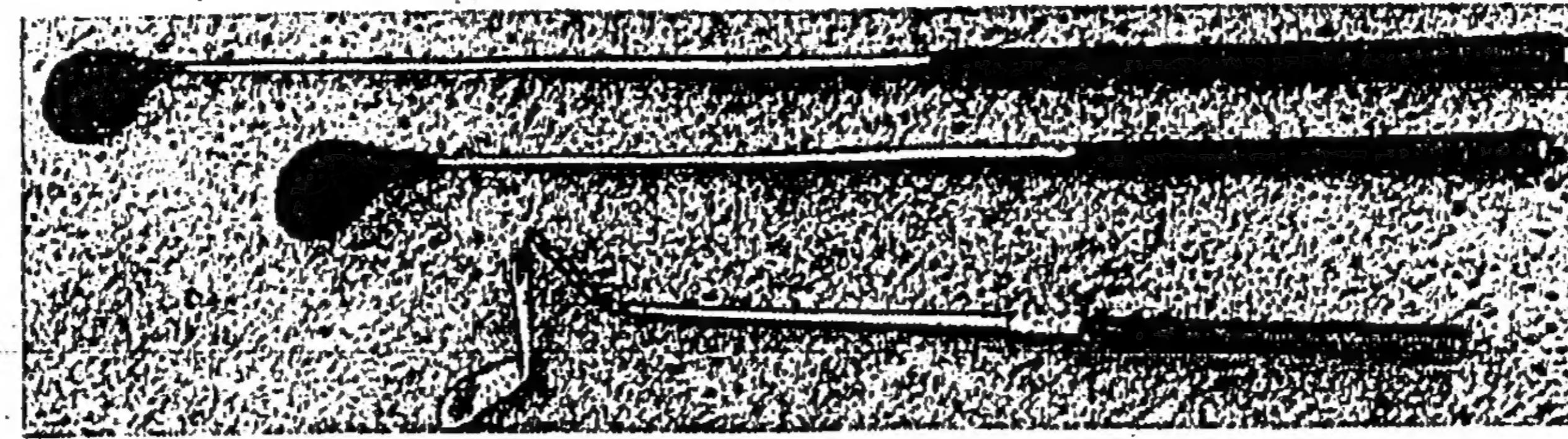
Royal Artillery XV

The following will represent Royal Artillery at Rugby to-day against Club "A" on the Club ground at 3 p.m.

2nd Lieut. Clarke (8th A.A. Regt); 1/Ldr. Richard 13th Heavy Battery, R.A. (8th A.A. Regt); Gnr. Giblin (8th A.A. Regt); Gnr. Keeble (8th A.A. Regt); 2nd Lieut. Marsh (12th Hvy. Gnr. Dobbinson (8th A.A. Regt); 2nd Lieut. Heath (8th A.A. Regt); 1/Lieut. Dohlefield (8th A.A. Regt); 2nd Lieut. G. H. (8th A.A. Regt); 1/Ldr. McDonald (8th A.A. Regt); 1/Ldr. Whitehead (8th A.A. Regt); Gnr. Evans (8th A.A. Regt); Gnr. Muller (8th A.A. Regt).

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1940.

NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING BEGINNERS



HEATS FOR INTER-SCHOOL AQUATIC SPORTS

EXCELLENCE of swimming in the heats for the Inter-School swimming sports which were held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday gives promise of thrilling finals on Friday. In the sprint events, finishes were very close, while the times, too, were of a high standard.

In the 100 yards free-style best time was 02 5 seconds, and in the 50 yards free-style best time was 27 5 secs.

The following qualified for the finals which will commence at 2 p.m. on Friday:

100 yards free-style—J. Chalerm (Wah Yan); Yee Tung-jun (St. Joseph's); D. Young (St. Stephen's); W. L. Lee (St. Stephen's); J. Gomez (La Salle).

50 yards back-stroke—Fung Che-wan (King's); Ronald Ho (St. Joseph's); A. Lopez (La Salle); Chuan-tsun (Wah Yan); Ip Yiu (St. Stephen's).

100 yards breast-stroke—Cheng Tsan-yen (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yeung (Wah Yan); Cheung Koon-tzam (St. Joseph's); Fung Che-wan (King's); Choy Kal-ming (King's); Koon Wai-cheong (King's); Cheng Tsan-yen (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yeung (Wah Yan); Wong Lok-tin (St. Stephen's).

50 yards free-style—J. Gomez (La Salle); M. Young (La Salle); Chan Pak-chew (St. Stephen's); A. Young (St. Joseph's); Too (St. Stephen's).

Diving (High)—Fung Feo-wan (King's); Lee Wing-hon (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Stephen's); Ng (La Salle); J. Gutierrez (La Salle).

100 yards medley relay—La Salle College; Wah Yan College; St. Joseph's College; St. Stephen's College; King's College.

200 yards free-style—J. Gomez (La Salle); Yee Tung-jun (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Stephen's); Ng (La Salle); J. Gutierrez (La Salle).

50 yards breast-stroke—Choy Kal-ming (King's); Koon Wai-cheong (King's); Cheng Tsan-yen (Wah Yan); Ng Kam-yeung (Wah Yan); Wong Lok-tin (St. Stephen's).

50 yards back-stroke—A. Lopez (La Salle); Yee Tung-jun (St. Joseph's); Donald Young (St. Stephen's); Fung Che-wan (King's); Robert Young (La Salle).

200 yards free-style relay—St. Joseph's College; La Salle College; St. Stephen's College; Wah Yan College; King's College.

If you want to learn to swing correctly at golf, here are the tools. It may be one thing, however, to swing the 57½ inch driver, but it will be quite another to use the chained iron. It looks like a club out of Joe Kirkwood's bag.

DEPLETED NAVAL SIDE HOLD MEDICALS IN FRIENDLY RUGGER GAME

FIELDING only 14 players, the Navy "A" XV held the Royal Army Medical Corps to a 6-6 draw at Causeway Bay yesterday, each side scoring two tries.

Navy were not at full strength owing to manning exercises, and one or two new faces were seen in the lineup, outstanding among them was Robinson, on the left wing, who scored two excellent tries late in the second half to even the score.

HARD WORKING PACK

KING stood out amid a hard working pack, while Bucknell, fly-half, was ever trying to open up the game. The latter had the spectators stamping when, in the second half, he cut clean through Medicals' defence for what should have been Navy's winning tally, but in choosing to touch down between the posts he was caught by Macdonald who forced him to drop the ball, which was then kicked into touch.

Major Harvey, fly-half, and Lt. Coombes, left-centre three-quarter, were in splendid form, while Mohan and Van Millingen were the choices of the forwards.

Macdonald and Mohan scored for Medicals in the first half, and Robinson twice for Navy in the second. Teams were:

R.A.M.C.—Col. Lyle; Macdonald; Coombes; Pratt; and Whybrow; Harvey; Soriano; Wiggleworth; Chander; Milne; Collins; Furnell; Mohan; Van Millingen and Edge.

Navy "A"—Wood; Robinson; Gracie; A. Wilson; Wilkinson; E. Wilson; Beattie; Davis; Wilkinson; Brewer and Garbett.

Without jockeys: Spanish; Mist; Sir Pomm, Trimaroma.

Probables For The Cesarewitch

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—Probables for the Cesarewitch which is being run to-morrow at Newmarket are:

CHEERFUL STAR (Perryman), Tutor (E. Smith), King Legend (D. Smith), Owenstown (Taylor), Beinnearg (Neveit), Keplon (G. Thin), Finis (Harry Wrapp), Hunters Moon (Gordon Richards), Sir Roger (Mullins), Mayward Miss (Richardson), Snipe Week (Dlock), Solonaise (Robertson), Queen of Shiraz (Littlewood).

Without jockeys: Spanish; Mist, Sir Pomm, Trimaroma.

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Cleansing, Toning and Nourishing. And so Elizabeth Arden advises that you use each day these three important Venetian Preparations which are the basis of Treatments given in her famous Salons:

Venetian Cleansing Cream. Melts into the pores, rids them of all impurities, keeps the skin smooth and supple.

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The House of Quality & Service

EQUINE SPORTS CLUB

A CABARET SUPPER DANCE IN AID OF THE
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will be held in
THE ROSE ROOM

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ON SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER
8 p.m.—2 a.m.

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THE PARADISE ISLANDERS
DAVID KOSICK
R. N. RENNIE

and
By kind permission of Mr. SHEUM CHEANG FOOK,
Proprietor of SHEUM'S CIRCUS,

LI TIEN YAN and SUN TAI DAW

Double Tickets: \$8.00 Single Tickets: \$5.00
Tickets can be obtained at the Reception Desks in the Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels and at the Club House.
Tables can be booked at the PENINSULA HOTEL.
DRESS OR UNIFORM

Alkalize against DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

THESE SIGNS SAY

"ALKALIZE"!

Upset Stomach

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Biliousness

Constipation

Sour "repeating" distension & other

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For relief,

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The Tablets are mint flavoured. Handy

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bottles of 75 and 200 for home use.

DISCOMFORT

AFTER MEALS

DISCOMFORT

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

College Trustee Case Continued To-day

Responding Counsel's Plea

That the action of Dr. S. W. Ts'o in holding up the grant and loans for the construction of the new school building in no way imperilled that institution was the submission made by the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Jr., at the Full Court of Appeal this morning, when hearing of the Munsang College case was continued before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams and Mr. Justice J. A. Fraser.

The appeal was brought by Messrs. Rufus Huang, Handmaster, Wong Sun-yin and Lee Shong-to and was again an order made in Chambers by the Chief Justice that Mr. Huang cease to be a trustee of the College. The respondents were Dr. S. W. Ts'o and Messrs. Lam Tze-fung and Mok Hing-shung, the other trustees of the College.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for appellants on the instructions of Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, of Hastings and Co. The Hon. Mr. D'Almada, instructed by Mr. M. H. Turner, of Deacons, represented respondents.

Mr. D'Almada referred to the matriculation fees which Mr. Huang had alleged, Dr. Ts'o or the second respondent had refused to pay. In his affirmation, Mr. Huang said that the money was deposited by the students but owing to his inability to obtain money from the Council in respect of the building of the school he had used it, and when the time came for the fees to be handed to the University he borrowed \$300 from the third appellant and produced the balance of \$100 himself.

Unauthorised Use

Dr. Ts'o's reply to this was that Mr. Huang had used the money in an unauthorised way and that if he had paid it to the second respondent the sum would have been forwarded when required. The action of Dr. Ts'o, Counsel submitted, was perfectly reasonable.

The position was not as if the school had certain funds earmarked for matriculation fees, though if that had been the case Mr. Huang's action in taking that money to pay certain liabilities would have been entirely unjustifiable. The position was that not only was the money earmarked but paid for a specific purpose by the parents of the pupils, and this made it much worse from the point of view of Mr. Huang's conduct.

"Mr. Huang," went on Counsel, "in this case as in every instance in which he borrowed money, was carried away by his enthusiasm and anxiety for the new school to the complete disregard of the interests of the College."

Dr. Ts'o Reasonable

"I submit that the action taken by Dr. Ts'o was perfectly reasonable for if he had permitted Mr. Huang to use the money he would have committed a most flagrant breach of trust—using money specifically earmarked for other purposes. I well imagine what criticisms would be levelled against Dr. Ts'o if that had been done, but that was not the case. If Mr. Huang had seen fit to employ the money for another purpose Dr. Ts'o or the second respondent cannot be blamed for not assisting him when the time came for the fees to be paid to the University."

"From time to time during these proceedings we have heard accusations that my clients were jeopardising, endangering or imperilling the school, and that Dr. Ts'o by his various actions and inactions had almost achieved the wrecking or smashing of the school. I submit that that language is a bit too strong because it suggests to my mind that the school is a house of cards and that the slightest upset would have caused its destruction. I deny that entirely, though I do say that the only occasion when the school was in danger was when Mr. Huang used the fees as he did."

Reputation Of School

"Your Lordships can well imagine the consequences if Mr. Huang had failed to borrow the money. The position would be that 20 students would be refused entrance to the examination, and you can well imagine the damage to the reputation of the school out of this."

Mr. D'Almada then went on to deal with the holding up of the loans and grant by Dr. Ts'o which action Mr. Potter had suggested would have smashed the school if Mr. Huang had not been able to borrow the money elsewhere. He submitted that even assuming Mr. Huang had failed to raise the money to pay the contractor, the school would not have been ruined. In that event, the only position would be that the work on the building would have been stopped and a writ issued against Mr. Huang who, however, would be able to say that he was not alone liable, the only members of the Council being also liable, as indeed they were.

Uneasy Over Accounts

The reason why Dr. Ts'o held up the grant and loans was because he

ITALIAN CLAIMS

Corfu Clash With British Troops?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Oct. 29 (UP)—

Dispatches from Tirana state that

at noon to-day Italian troops

cracked the Greek defence lines in

the southeastern tip of Al-

bania.

The Italians, according to the

reports, ripped a hole in the line

during the forenoon after thirty

hours of fighting.

The Alpini motorised Bersaglieri

from Kolitzia poured through

breach, their advance guard com-

prising machine gun units and

mountain climbing motorcycles.

Mules laden with munitions and

mountain artillery followed.

Further reports state that the

Italians have landed at Corfu. There

are no further details but it is be-

lieved fighting is occurring between

British and Italian landing parties on

several Greek islands in the Adriatic.

The Italian troops were being land-

ed from transports escorted by war-

ships but the names of the islands

remain a military secret.

British Headquarters in Cairo says

that there is nothing to report in

Egypt, Kenya and Palestine.

In the Sudan, last Saturday and

Sunday our ground troops, aided by

aircraft, drove back an enemy sur-

vey party on the left bank of the

Blue Nile and caused some casualties.

The advance guard of South

African troops which arrived in East

Africa a few months ago have been

strongly reinforced by another con-

tingent.

Enemy Column Surprised

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—How

British artillery, assisted by infantry,

cleaned up an Italian motorised out-

post totalling about 300 vehicles at

Alam Nivelia, 10 miles south of Sidi

Barrani, was told by a gun captain to

"Reuter's" special correspond-

"somewhere in the western desert."

The establishment of the outpost

was reported to advanced British

Headquarters by a desert patrol, and

on the following night British

columns moved up under cover of

darkness within 8,000 yards of the

Italians.

The column camouflaged itself and

lay down all next day on the desert

sand in blazing sun, undiscovered by

the Italians. Then at dusk, all British

guns let fly together while aircraft

circled round, dropping bombs.

The British fired over 200 rounds.

The Italians appeared to be com-

pletely surprised. The last thing the

British saw before withdrawal was

a huge column of smoke rising from

the Italian camp.

was uneasy with the position of the

school's accounts, largely brought

about by the embezzlement of \$4,000

by the bursar. Arising out of this,

Mr. Potter had suggested that Dr.

Mr. D'Almada had been unwise to

be a member of the

Council as his actions had imperilled

the school. Such a suggestion, said

Mr. D'Almada, was unjustified be-

cause if Mr. Huang had been unable

to raise the money and had told the

Council about it, the loans and the ap-

plication for the grant would have

been made. Instead, Mr. Huang

when the loans were held up, went on

his own to borrow the money else-

where, and in this regard he acted

unwisely and improperly as a trustee,

though he did in all sincerity in the

interests of the school.

Further, there had never been any

criticism by any member of the Coun-

cil of Dr. Ts'o's action, though he act-

ed on his own initiative, in postponing

the application for the grant and

loans.

Hearing is proceeding.

NETHERLAND LEGION WAITS REVENGE

DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE ON GUARD IN BRITAIN

Down among the dunes along this sunny shore in Wales I had a surprise, writes a correspondent. A dozen soldiers, wearing helmets like coal-scuttles, and shouting in a strange tongue, bobbed up out of the sand and covered me with curiously short rifles.

A dozen small, skewer-like bayonets, hinged to the barrels, snapped forward like blades from a pocket-knife, and threatened me on all sides. Then came a pleasant laugh behind me.

I turned to see an officer in khaki battle-dress similar to that worn by our own Army. He clicked his heels, saluted, and said in perfect English: "I am glad to meet you. I am at your service."

Then he pointed to his shoulder-tabs, which bore the one word: "Nederland."

I had stumbled on a coastal defence post held by men of the Royal Dutch Legion.

It was so cleverly concealed that I had seen nothing of it, and would have stepped on to the heads of the defenders if they had not been keeping a sharp watch on me.

A large part of the Legion is in training here, and guarding a section of the coast is only one of their many jobs.

Health Runs

They have a thoroughly equipped camp, and are so democratic that their commandant and all his officers join the men in a "health trot" every morning.

They go across country in a steady Indian lope, and come back glowing.

The commandant told me: "Most of the troops are seasoned men who fought the Germans when Holland was invaded, but we also have many recruits from all parts of Britain."

"They are all very keen to take part in the defence of this country—and later to help to win back their own land."

Some of these big, blue-eyed Dutchmen, who came from overseas to join the Legion, were disappointed to find no battle raging when they arrived. "We want to get at those Germans," they say.

One Legionary left a large and prosperous farm in South Africa to enlist.

He is the biggest man in the Legion—so big, indeed, that there is not a uniform to fit him.

Playing Darts

The men's recreations include darts—which they are playing for the first time—and learning Welsh.

Incredible though it may sound, some of these Dutchmen are also learning to speak Dutch. They are recruits of pure Dutch percentage who were born in this country. Several are Cockneys. "Dutch is double-Dutch to us," they say.

One company, composed almost entirely of English-speaking Dutchmen, talk to their comrades in signs.

Not a penny of Britain's money is spent on the Legion. Equipment, maintenance, pay—all come out of Dutch funds.

To-day the troops were reviewed by a general.

At their head marched the Legion's band, formed only a fortnight ago of amateur musicians from among the recruits.

Broken Vow To Holland

More Workless

New from neutral sources reaching London indicates that there is marked deterioration in economic life in the Netherlands under German occupation.

The Germans had promised that they would not hamper Dutch economic development as far as was compatible with German war economy. But, in fact, everything is being done to adjust Dutch economic life to Nazi war needs.

Understandings which can contribute to these needs are fostered; the others are left to themselves to face greatly changed circumstances. Unemployment is mounting following the demobilisation of the Dutch Army.

Transport is difficult, as admitted by the Germans themselves. It is to be assumed that the R.A.F. is partly responsible for this.

Another German promise was that political life in Holland would be left undisturbed. The worthlessness of this promise was proved by the appointment of a Dutch Nazi as trustee for the Dutch Socialist party.

Steps are now being taken to found a single political party, but the Germans have made it known beforehand that they will not accept political leaders of the old regime.



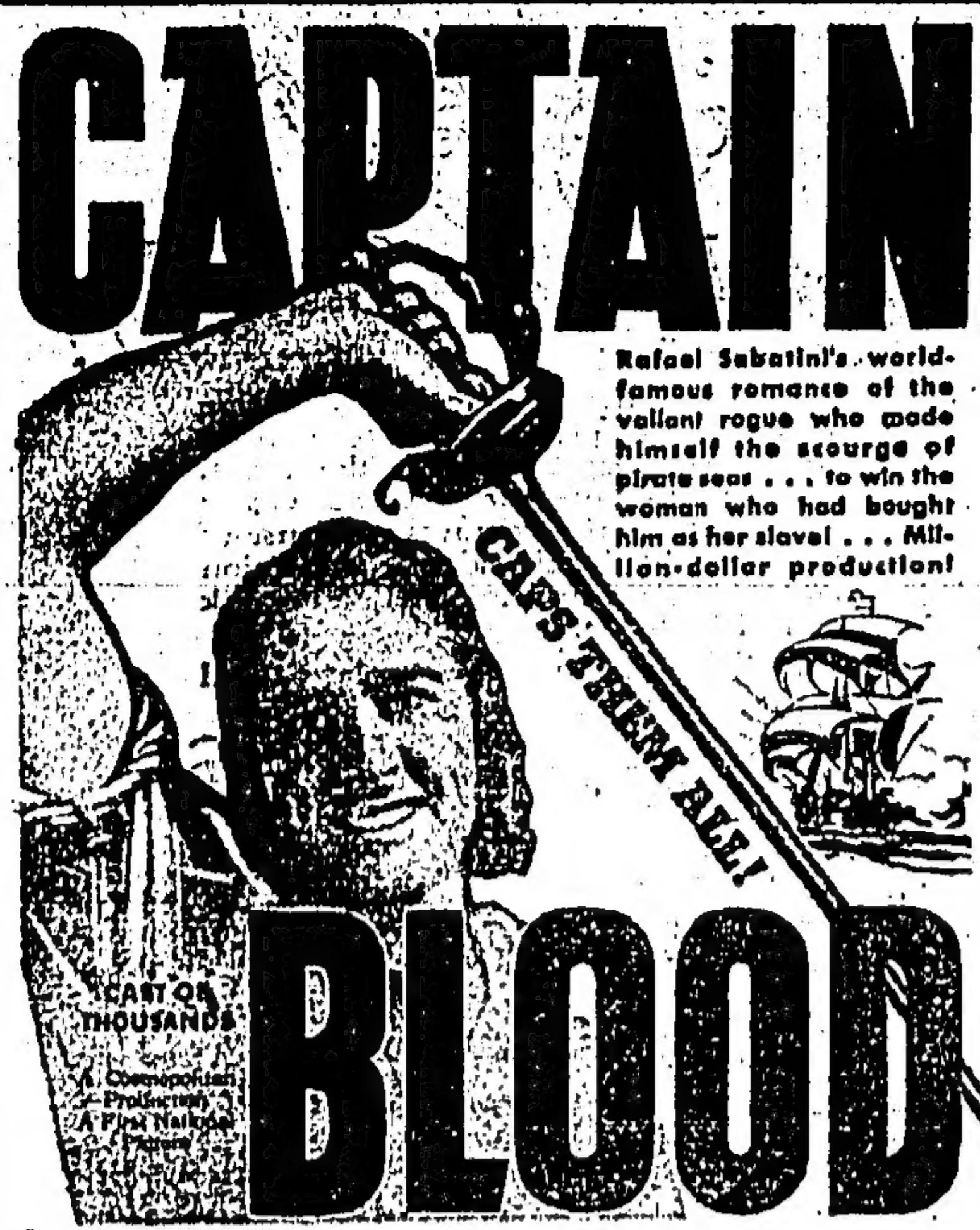
ONCE A HOSPITAL—Hitler's airmen scored a direct hit on St. Thomas' hospital, one of London's famed mercy buildings, during a recent night raid. Bomb cut through building, as shown here.



WINDSWEPT

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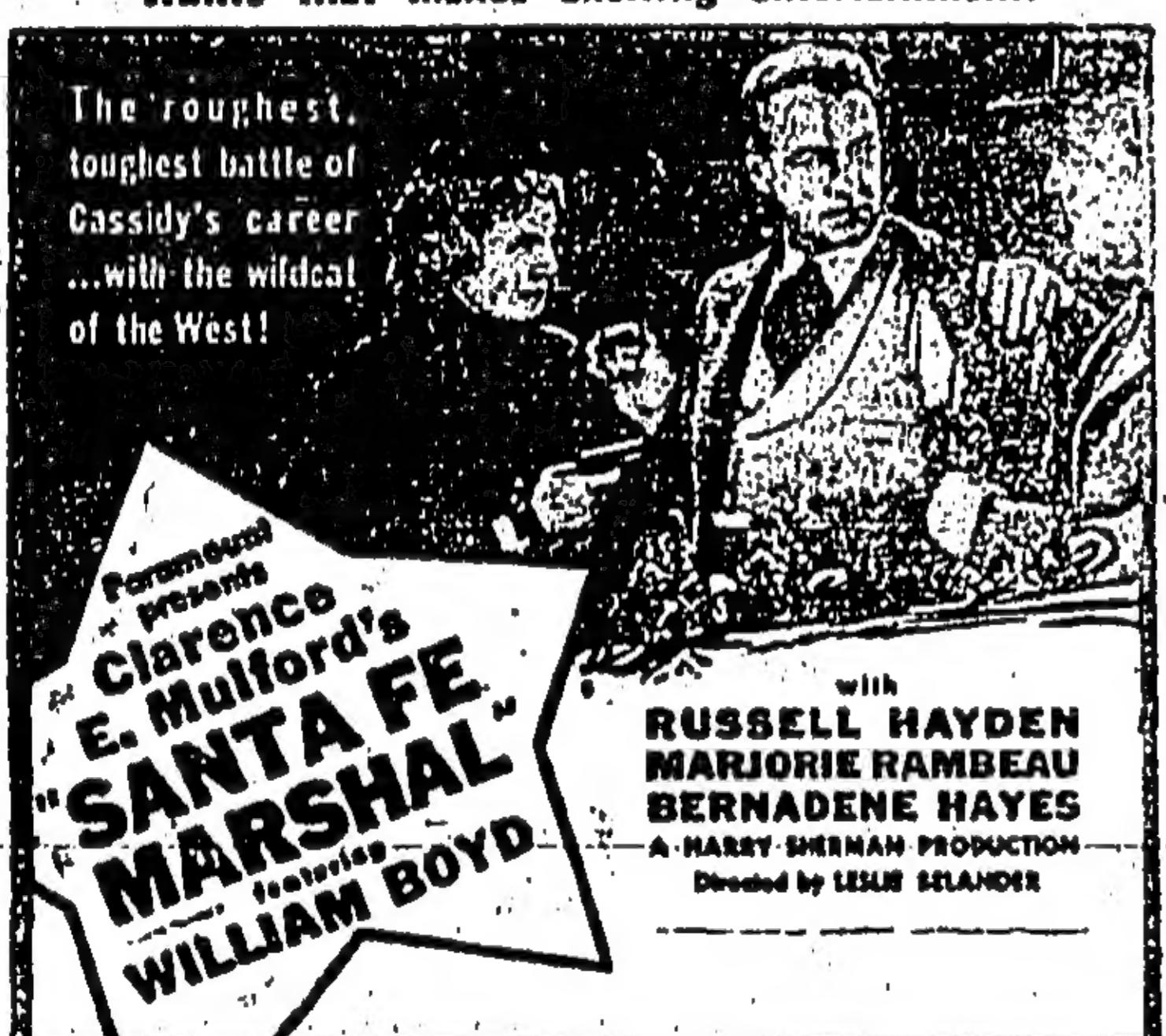


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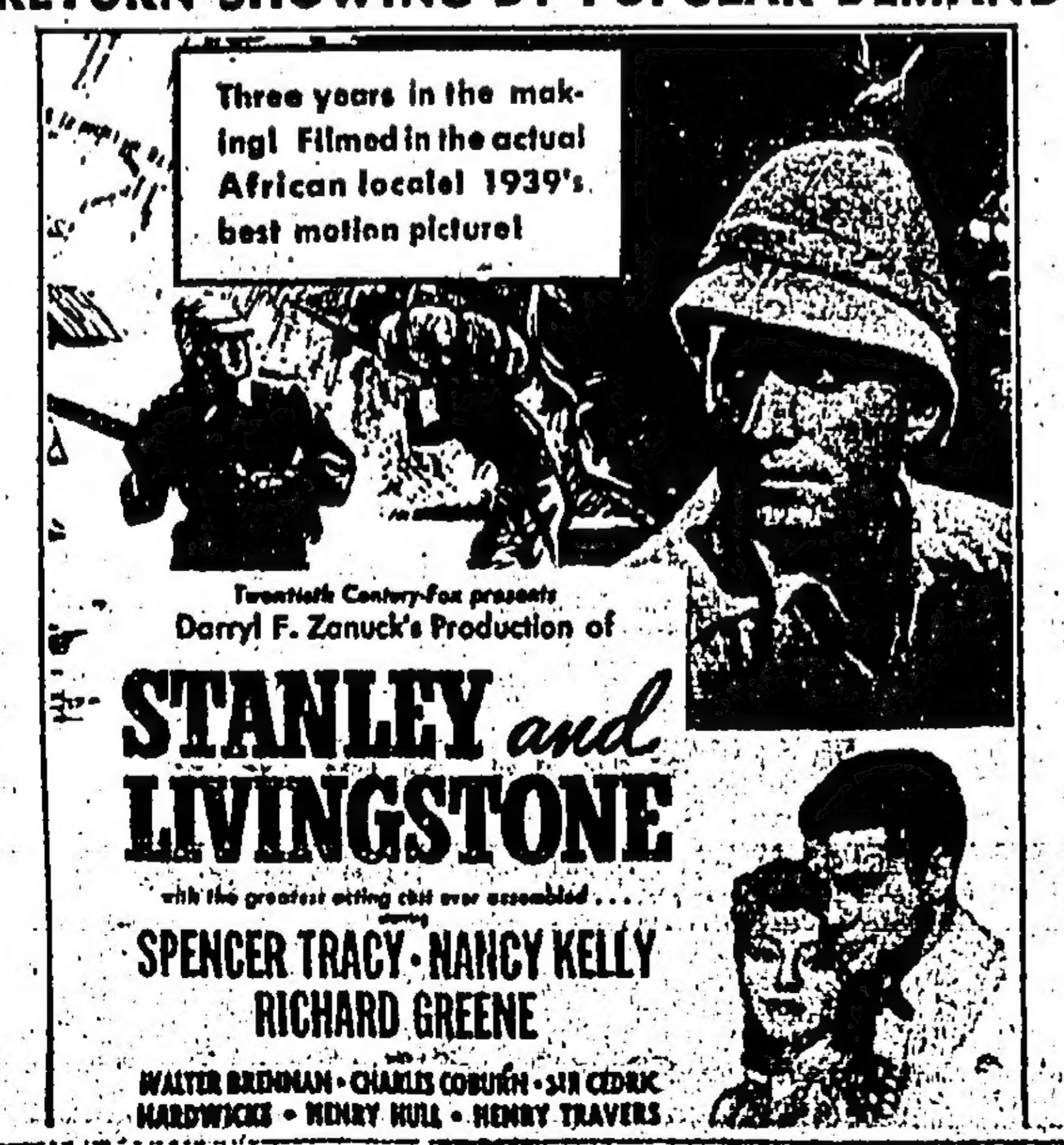
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BRITAIN PLANS TO ATTACK FROM SEA AND AIR TO DEFEND GREECE

Special to the "Telegraph"

BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO GREECE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE THE FORM OF A DIRECT ATTACK BY SEA ON ITALIAN BASES, ACCORDING TO LONDON DECLARATIONS MADE YESTERDAY AND QUOTED BY "DOMEI."

AIR DEFENCES AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN GREECE WILL ALSO BE SET UP, WHILE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GREECE.

The British War Cabinet went into a lengthy session yesterday afternoon and considered reports by the chiefs of staff. Another meeting was held last night.

It was officially reported that before the evening the first units of rapidly moving British forces had already taken up their stations at points in the Ionian Sea.

According to other reports Britain plans to establish an air base at Corfu from where British planes will be able to help guard Greek cities from air attack, and simultaneously carry out counter-attacks within striking distance against important Italian bases across the Ionian Sea.

Greece Hold Positions

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Reports reaching London this evening showed that the Greeks are still holding their positions against the Italians in the mountain passes along the frontier.

Greece's famous "killed troops" are now in action. They are recruited from the mountain districts and are now face to face with Italy's "Alpine" divisions.

The Italians claim to have advanced into Greece as denoted in Athens.

Greek soldiers are now using the slogan they used during the Balkan wars, "We Drive Them Into the Sea."

No Big Push

Up to this evening, there are no signs that the big push, which the Italians had announced for dawn, had met with any greater success than on the day before.

The Italian High Command in Rome claimed that Italian troops had penetrated at various points and that the advance is continuing.

A suggestion that things are not going as well as expected is contained in a reference to "adverse weather."

The main Italian drive seems to be concentrated at the north-west corner of Greece, where the frontier joins the frontiers of Yugoslavia and Albania. The main objective here seems to be the city of Florina, an important railway connection between Yugoslavia and Albania.

Both Florina and Kastoria are said to have been bombed while there were heavy artillery duels along the whole frontier.

High Command Satisfied

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Although news from the north is still very scanty, it was known early today that the Greek High Command was satisfied with the progress of operations.

Rallying To Colours

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Greeks all over the world are rallying to the colours, or where this is impossible they are trying to join the British Army.

Greeks in London are clamouring to be allowed to fight.

In Istanbul, crowds of Greek youths are besieging the Greek Legation, demanding to be sent home to fight.

An army of 20,000 Greeks is being raised in Egypt.

Greek Ships Safe

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Immediate steps are being taken to see that the Greek merchant navy does not fall into Axis hands.

Five ships at Lisbon have been ordered to remain there until further notice. Among them is the former Anchor liner, *Tuscania*, of 16,000 tons, whose crew have asked to be repatriated.

Fourteen other Greek ships at Funchal have been ordered to remain there until further notice.

Ambassadors Remain

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Grazzi, continues at his post in Athens while M. Politis, the Greek Ambassador to Italy, is still in Rome, according to the official German news agency.

Legation Lights Cut off

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Agency reports from Rome show how the Italians have been true to type in their treatment of Greek diplomats.

Electricity in the Greek Legation in Rome has been cut off so as to prevent the Greek Minister and his staff from listening to foreign broadcasts.

The Minister and staff are leaving for home either to-day or to-morrow.

Hitler's Terms

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—Hitler's terms to Laval included placing the French Fleet at the disposal of the Axis, according to information received by "Reuter" from Stockholm and Zurich. The similarity of news coming from such different sources seems to confirm its authenticity.

The Stockholm message states that in the course of the recent conversations between Laval and Hitler, the latter submitted the following terms to the French Government:

(1) Cession of Alsace Lorraine to Germany;

(2) Air and naval bases in Unoccupied France to be at Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities;

(3) The French Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Axis;

(4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan;

(5) France to cede a greater part of Morocco to Spain;

(6) Italian share in the booty to be Tunis and a substantial por-

tion of Algeria, together with the Department Alpes-Maritimes;

(7) French colonies to be placed under a triple mandate in which Germany and Italy will participate with France but the recline will be subject to review on the termination of hostilities.

Zurich Message

The Zurich message states that according to reliable information which has reached Switzerland, Hitler has proposed the following peace terms to France:

(1) Morocco to go to Spain;

(2) Indo-China to go to Japan;

(3) Italy to receive Tunis, part of Algeria and Alpes-Maritimes;

(4) Germany to have Alsace Loraine and a free zone, of which conditions have not yet been defined and which would extend from Switzerland to the North Sea;

(5) Air and naval bases will be at the disposal of the Axis and similarly the French Fleet will be at the disposal of the Germans and Italians;

(6) French colonies to be under a triple mandate until the end of the war.

Berlin Disappointed

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Basler Nachrichten," says that the French official communiqué that the Hitler-Pétain talks caused great disappointment in official Berlin circles because its phrasing was vague.

The German press has been ordered not to print it or comment on it.

Rome May Be Bombed

AUTHENS, Oct. 29 (UP).—It has been suggested in unofficial quarters that a British threat to bomb Rome as a reprisal for further attacks on Athens would constitute the most effective assistance to Greece.

Battleship Strength

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—British naval authorities to-day indicated that the Italian attack on Greece probably means that the new 35,000-ton Italian battleship, *Littorio* and *Vittorio Veneto* will be commissioned for active service mounting nine 16-inch guns.

Mr. Winston Churchill recently stated that the British Mediterranean fleet has been reinforced by new units which might include the new 35,000-ton battleships of the George V class which mount ten 14-inch guns, giving them greater firing power than the Italians have.

Scots' Success

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The German raiders turned their fury on the provinces last night and it is reported that they were over Scotland, Wales, Liverpool and East Anglia. High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on the Liverpool area. The authorities said that casualties and damage were minor.

The early London attack was punishing but between 10 p.m. and midnight gunfire was desultory. The raiders seemed to be dumping their bombs on the east coast when the anti-aircraft barrages forced them back.

The Air Ministry announced that a Scottish auxiliary squadron brought down eight Messerschmitt 109s in a ten-minute battle off the Kent coast where they intercepted about 50 raiders bound for London.

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THE YEAR'S GAYEST COMEDY HIT!

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Day-time Wife

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